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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

Spanish Gunboat Cases—Senator Sherman on Specie Payments—More Drawback Defrauders to be Arrested—The Intercepted Cuban Letters—Fires—Damages Recovered—Emigrants—Sent Back to Germany—Fisk, Gould & Co. in Still Further Trouble—Advance in Freight Rates West—Post Mortem Examination of A. J. Richardson's Remains.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 2, 1869.

In the Spanish gunboat cases Judge Pierrepont was served with copies of papers yesterday, on which it is intended substantially to base the motion for the discharge of the boats. These papers are not yet perfect in form, and the belief was prevalent at the District Attorney's office that they may be changed again before a hearing of the case, which has been adjourned until Saturday, as they have been changed twice since originally prepared.

It is stated that orders have been issued to the officers commanding the troops stationed at the various forts in New York harbor to hold their forces in readiness to move on board the vessels supplied with ten days' rations. The Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments were busily engaged yesterday in preparing for this mysterious movement, the direction and destination of which are still profoundly secret. Similar orders have been issued to the officers at New London and Sackett's harbor. There are about fifteen thousand troops here.

The *Herald* says: Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in an interview with our Washington correspondent, said that the time had not yet arrived for the resumption of specie payment, that it was dangerous to commercial classes and should be gradual.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Conductor Parker, of the New Jersey Railroad, who ejected Patrick Lane from a car recently while the train was on a bridge, so that Lane fell through and was drowned. Parker publish s a card saying he did not know the train was on the bridge at the time.

The steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg, has arrived.

Rumors are prevalent that more persons are to be arrested on a charge of being connected with the drawback frauds.

It is reported that a clue has been found to the hidden whereabouts of Samuel T. Blatchford.

A Key West letter says news has reached there from Cuba, announcing that the Revolutionists had surprised Cienfuegos, seized a large quantity of provisions, clothing and medicines, and then retired in good order.

Intercepted letters from the Spanish officers agree that there is no prospect of suppressing the rebellion.

The *Times'* Havana letter says in the Cinco Villas district the troops are moving. There will be sufficient to draw a regular cordon across the island and compel the insurgents to abandon the country, or force them to a drawn battle, in which they have no chance against disciplined antagonists.

The fire at Washington, New Jersey, on Tuesday, destroyed the store of Cummings, Rockwell & Co., Matteson Hall, seven stores with dwellings, each 40 by 80 feet and five stories high, and three dwellings, the residence of Mr Vilet and the national bank. Loss $200,000.

Stephen Sweet, another victim of the Carris Rock disaster, has been awarded by the jury $10,000 damages from the Erie Company.

Rufus King, formerly Minister to Rome, has resigned his position in the Custom House.

The frigate Guerriere goes out as flagship to the South Atlantic squadron.

The Susquehanna is being converted into a screw steamer.

Four dwellings, together with several out houses and two horses, were burned this morning. Loss $15,000. Insured.

During the present year to date 240,000 emigrants reached this port, including 97,000 Germans.

The cashier of a bank in Switzerland, who absconded to this country with about 25,000 francs, has been sent home for trial.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, a report was made by A. A. Low from a majority of a Committee on the Decline of American Commerce. The Committee held that the causes of the decline were the establishment of foreign lines of steamships, the substitution of iron vessels for wooden ones, the operation of the revenue laws in the construction of vessels, the depreciation of our currency and the combination of workmen. The Committee offer resolutions advocating the purchase of foreign vessels, to be used under the American flag by bona fide American owners, and not in the coasting trade; the release of articles used in the construction of vessels from dues; the allowance of a drawback on naval stores and provisions to lines of American built steam ships. A minority report was made by Mr. Snow, not essentially differing from the foregoing, except where the majority recommended a Government subsidy. The minority report recommends free ships. After some discussion, the subject went over two weeks.

Dr. Cushman this afternoon held a *post mortem* examination on the body of the late A. D. Richardson. It was found that the stomach, liver and intestines of the deceased had been penetrated through and through, causing a painless express the utmost surprise that he should have survived so long. The body will be taken to Medway, mass., to-morrow afternoon. The funeral services will take place at noon, and is conducted by Rev. Messrs. Beecher and Frothingham. Vice President Colfax and several other prominent gentlemen are expected to attend the obsequies of the deceased. The coroner's inquest will be held on Monday. It is said McFarland is preparing his defense, and has secured the services of John Graham and Chas. Spencer.

An attachment has been issued by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, against the real and personal property held by Fisk, Gould & Catherwood, in that city. At the completion of the work on the Newark and Patterson Railroad, the contractors of the road, Jos. Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould, and R. B. Catherwood, were owing Michael Dolan, sub-contractor, $38,085 for services rendered. Dolan had writs of attachment for $70,000, issued upon all the personal property and real estate, belonging to Fisk, Gould and Catherwood, in Essex, Passaic, and Hudson counties, including eighty thousand shares of the Patterson and Newark Railroad, and Dock Property in Weehawken, valued at $350,000. This was purchased for the use of the Erie Railroad, and paid for out of the Company's funds, although the title is made out in Jay Gould's personal name.

An advance in the passenger fares and freights to the West, were bulletined to-day. The new freight rates are as follows: For first class goods, $1,50; St. Louis, $1,91; Cincinnati, $1,42; Louisville, $1,73; San Francisco, $8.

The Sheriff of Coshocton county, O., complains of having been done out of fifty dollars by the envelope game, in this city.

Fire Damp Explosion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WILKESBARRE, November 2.—An explosion of the fire damp occurred in the Empire Mine early this morning. The particulars have not yet been ascertained, but it is reported that seven or eight men are seriously injured, some, it is feared, fatally.

Railroad Opening.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. JOHNS, N. B., December 2.—The formal opening of the Western Extension Railroad, from St. Johns to the American boundary, took place yesterday. The Fredericton branch was also opened for traffic.

COLUMBUS.

Ohio Christian Convention—Second Day—Important Resolves—The Sessions Daily and Nightly Crowded—Interest in the Proceedings Unabated.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, December 2.—The Christian Convention passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that God, by his Spirit and Providence, is marvelously opening the great and effectual doors for the advancement of His kingdom, and building up His Church, thereby laying increased obligations on His people to more earnest efforts for the success of His cause.

Resolved, That we find in the wonderful circumstances, in the growth and progress of our country, the coming of multitudes of all nations to this land, vast resources of this new world, unparalleled incentives to American Christians for earnest and unremitting efforts to turn these opportunities to the glory of God, and the salvation of souls.

Resolved, That we are sadly convinced that multitudes are found in all our towns and cities who do not attend the public worship of God, and that the chief reasons for this neglect are found in the intense worldliness of the people, the lamentable estrangement of many, and the subtle skepticism of others, and that it is the duty of Christian people to overcome these evils by spiritual and Godly lives, by a manifestation of greater interest, and concern for the welfare and salvation of the people, and by putting their own faith in the sublime realities of the gospel by less worldly and more heavenly lives.

Resolved, That among the most important and efficient measures for bringing the multitude to church, are the building of more places of worship, the extent of access to the people; the opening of all our churches to all the people; giving cheerful and hearty welcome to all who come, and especially the systematic, thorough and continuous visitation of the people at their homes, and inviting them to the house of God.

Resolved, That we recognize in the World's Week of Prayer, appointing the first week in January as a season of special intercession for the great interests of Christ's Kingdom, as a most important and valuable means of grace, and that we earnestly recommend that Christians of Ohio observe the coming week of prayer, and, as far as consistent with local interests, to follow the order assigned by the Evangelical alliance.

Resolved, That every Christian should be a worker for God and the souls of men; and every church should be thoroughly organized, and so bring into active use and exercise all the talents God has given his people.

Resolved, That in the women of the church we have a power for efficient service in the Master's cause which has been too little understood and too much neglected, and that the time has now come when the peculiar gifts and graces of Christian women should be called into systematic and permanent activity; whereas, God has made business men stewards of his bounty, and put under their control the channels of trade with silver and gold at their hand and cattle upon a thousand hills, directing them to occupy until He comes, and requiring the full consecration of their means, talents and time to the Master's use, in saving and blessing the world; therefore

Resolved, That every man should abide with God in his calling, and be dilligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord; remembering God gives them power to get wealth, and blessses them to make them a blessing.

Resolved, That the noble efforts of many business men in all the departments of the Christian work calls forth our warm admiration and fervent gratitude, and should incite all others to do likewise, seeking first the Kingdom of God, and working until Jesus comes.

In the afternoon session a letter was received from Hon. Bellamy Stone, of Cincinnati, with a regret at his own unavoidable absence, and expressing strong sympathy with the objects of the Convention.

Henry Morehouse opened the discussion: What are the great hindrances to the progress of Christ's Kingdom in our midst, and how may they be overcome? He earnestly depicted the tendency of Christians to enjoy worldly amusement. The world's friendship was to God enmity. Applause are not given to Christians. They need not expect them. The question was further discussed by J. H Brown, of Piqua.

Dayton, Cleveland, Springfield and Portsmouth were proposed as places for the next meeting of the Convention. Cleveland was selected, and the time left to be determined by the officers of the Convention.

The topic: "How may a general revival of religion throughout the State and country be secured?" was discussed by Rev. Moody, President of the Howard, Ohio, University, and others.

Hon. E. E. White, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That all true Christians are brethren, and therefore one by their relation to God as their common Father, to Jesus Christ as their Redeemer, to the Holy Spirit as their sanctifier, to the Word of God as their rule of duty, to the love of Christ as their constraining motive, to the salvation of sinners as their great work, to the glory of God as their end and aim, and to Heaven as their common home.

Resolved, That this unity in great things, notwithstanding a diversity in minor things, ought to be more fully manifested to the world by the honor of God, that His prayer may be fulfilled for the oneness of His disciples, that their witness for Him may agree, that the world may be led to believe on Him as the only Saviour.

Resolved, That this unity should manifested by acts of Christian courtesy and fellowship between ministers and members of different denominations, by more frequent exchange of pulpits, by communicating more together in prayer and praise, by mutual exhortations to greater holiness of heart and life, and efforts for the salvation of sinners, by holding union prayer meetings in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, or otherwise, when circumstances may call for it, by organizing and sustaining Union Sabbath Schools in neighborhoods where they can be made most efficient, by the visitations of districts, by Union Committees to invite children to these schools, by the distribution of bibles and tracts and other religious literature of an undenominational character, and by Christian courtesy as to fields of operation in the Lord's vineyard.

Resolved, That we do unitedly beseech our Lord Jesus Christ, the Great Head of the Church, to so visit with his Holy Spirit the Council of the Church of Rome, now in session, that they shall be invited to larger and better Catholicity of faith and purpose in our common work to build up the cause of Christ and secure the conversion of men.

Resolved, That having national citizenship and obligations, it is our solemn duty prayerfully and kindly to impress upon our brethern of the Romish church that while they enjoy the franchise of civil and religious liberty in the United States, they should, in their fear of God, protest with us against any control, by European ecclesiastics or rulers, of whatever affects the well being and progress of civil and religious liberty in this republic.

Resolved, That this Convention extend to Pere Hyacinthe our Christian sympathy, and no less to the Christians of Bohemia who propose to ask of the Roman Council a revision of its ban against the Christian patriot and martyr, John Huss, of Prague; we do pray they, and all Protestants against error, prejudice and wrong, may unite ere long upon the Lord Jesus Christ as the only infallible head of the Church.

Resolved, That to make our weekly prayer meetings fully effective in nourishing spiritual life, and developing the gifts and graces of Christians, it is important that all the membership of the church should strive to come together at these meetings with the earnest desire to aid, so far as in their power, in making all the exercises deeply spiritual and profitable.

On motion of Capt. Taylor, a message of greeting was sent to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, on the occasion of their dedication to-night of the new building, costing half a million dollars, in that city.

At the evening session Rev. Dr. Pratt, of Portsmouth, led in the five minutes speeches on the personal consecration of Christ. He was followed by Rev. J. W. Osborn, of Columbus, and Mr. Douglass.

After the presentation of the claims of the African Christian Commission, by Messrs. Eusiqu, of St. Louis, Dr. E. Ells, Miller, and Moody, the closing hours were spent in solemn addresses by Messrs. Childaw, Moody and Miller, to sinners.

During these exercises, till a late hour, the floor and galleries were densely crowded.

CINCINNATI.

Continuation of the Argument on the Bible-School Question—The Whole Proceedings to be Published in Pamphlet Form—The Court Room Crowded daily. Champion Billiardist—Child Burned to Death.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, December 2.—The interest in the Bible question before the Superior Court is not abating, citizens thronged the court room, the floor and the galleries being filled. Judge Matthews, for the defense, began his argument yesterday, and at the noon recess to-day had spoken four hours. His argument will consume the afternoon. Hon. Rufus King will make the closing argument for the plaintiffs, probably to-morrow. The decision of the Court will probably not be rendered for two or three week s.

Judge Matthews took up the first two questions suggested by the Court: First, whether the reading of the Bible was teaching sectarian dogmas; and second, what good it was to dispense with the reading of the Bible when the Catholics refused to send their children to a school where there was no religious instruction. In answer to the first, he said religion as prepared by the plaintiffs was sectarian. The Jews hold the New Testament to be blasphemous, and Protestants denied that the Bible is the source of truth, except as interpreted by that infallible church. Therefore, to read the Bible in the way plaintiffs propose would be establishing a dogma held by one sect as the law of the State.

In reply to the second question, he said he had no doubt the Catholics held precisely the same views that were held by the gentlemen on the other side, that the State should provide religious instruction. They were willing to secularize the schools. Afterwards they would try to strike a bargain with those now attempting to have the schools made a vehicle of religious instruction. They would say, "let us divide the school fund, and give our children the religious instruction we think proper, and we will give yours." This would follow if the decision in this case was in favor of the plaintiffs. He disclaimed being a Catholic, or Jew, or Infidel. He was an Orthodox Calvanistic. He held the belief that Christ was the Son of God, and that the ground of his faith, would not enter into a doubtful argument, but would say he had felt the evidence of Christ's existence and grace in his heart; and, he continued, I have more than three heavenly witnesses. I have five witnesses before the throne, waiting for me and calling for me to join them. This is my creed.

He continued by saying that because he was a Christian he desired to exercise the attributes of Christ; to be just, to be charitable, to take into the arms of his humanity all of mankind, and that he would abate nothing of his belief, but he would at the same time be magnanimous by not compelling everybody else to subscribe to his creed. He charged that the ultimate result of the injunction of the plaintiffs was that Protestant Christianity was the established religion; that its teaching was essential to good government; that because the church has not power to compel people to attend its instructions, while the State has, therefore the State must exercise it. He claimed that the School Board in this matter had used the discretion given it by the law, and no court had the right to review the exercise of a legal discretion. He illustrated by supposing that the School Board had omitted to provide for gymnastics, and said the same power existed in the court to compel the Board to provide gymnastics, as to compel it to provide religious instructions.

Judge Matthews was proceeding to say one of the members of the court had intimated that there was a class of persons who were not entitled to set up the right of conscience. Judge Storer denied making such an assertion. A controversy followed. Judge Matthews, finally declining to speak further, but at the solicitation of counsel and of the court, he resumed his argument, referring to a case in second Howard, Videall vs. executors of Girard, and the case in second Harrington.

This afternoon Judge Matthews resumed, the court room was crowded in its fullest extent. He said the power of the state was not intended to be invoked to enforce or teach religion, but only to protect worshipers. He denied that the civil power had any authority in spiritual matters. He read from the presbyterian Confession of Faith upon this point, and adverted in severe terms to the interference by the civil authority in the Cheney case at Chicago. The truth of religion, he claimed, was a matter of supreme discernment, and no body of men, or tribunals ever existed that was capable of deciding for any body but itself what is the truth of religion. The colloquy of Pilate and Jesus Christ was an old lesson on this point. He claimed that if the declaration of their petition, that large numbers of children received no religious instruction except what was given in public schools, was a lamentable confession of neglect by the churches. It showed that instead of setting in comfortable chairs and preparing elaborate theological sermons, ministers ought to go out in the lanes and highways and bring these starving souls into the feast prepared for them; but it was no part of the business of State to undertake religious instruction.

He closed by thanking the Court for the forbearance shown him—forbearance which he needed, though, perhaps, he did not deserve it. What he had said he believed to be right, and he had spoken in the fear of God. His argument occupied five and a half hours. The Court adjourned till morning.

Rufus King, for many years President of the School Board, will make the closing argument for the plaintiffs. He will probably consume all of to-morrow, and a full report of the arguments will be published in book form either in this city or New York.

It snowed by spells all day, and continues to night.

Champion of Ohio, James Williamson, of Hillsdale, has accepted the challenge of of Jos. Caspar, of Norwalk, to play for the championship. The contest is set for February 2, at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati.

A child two years of age was locked up in a room at seven o'clock this morning while the mother, Mrs. Edwards, went to market. She returned to find the child's clothes had taken fire from the stove. It is so badly burned that it will probably die. The clothes being woolen and cotton, they burned slowly.

ALABAMA.

Interesting Legislative Proceedings.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTGOMERY, December 2.—The Senate occupied to-day in the discussion of the bill to give the negroes equal privileges on railroads, &c. Mr. Worthy, Democrat, advocated an amendment providing that common carriers be forced to provide comfortable but separate apartments for the races, and not be compelled to carry black, white and mixed in the boat, cabin, or car. The Senate adjourned pending the discussion.

In the House the two hours on edicational questions reported in favor of ousting Brown, Democrat, from the Chamber, and seating Lawrence, Republican, from Marion. The Committee also reported against the right of Alexander, colored, to Mr. Praskaur's seat from Mobile. Alexander was allowed to make a two hours' speech, in which he violently abused the Democrats.

—Private dispatches from Jackson, Mississippi, indicate Alcorn's election by ten thousand majority. Nothing definite can be obtained in reference to the Legislature.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Bullion in the Bank of France—The Difficulty Between the Sublime Port and the Viceroy of Egypt—Safety of the Steamer Scottsword—The Danish Question—The London Times on the Irish Question—All Quiet in Paris—Four Hundred Bishops Arrived in Rome—Rev. Vaysey Excluded from the Church of England.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 2.—The *Times* considers the policy to be adopted on the Irish questions. It says: "If we are not prepared to abandon altogether the exercise of our functions, we must stop the development of Irish demands. We cannot excuse ourselves from guilt in allowing such mischievous delusions to be propagated. If we leave it to be inferred that our legislation will be limited only to the demand of the peasants of Ireland, we cannot free ourselves from blame if contempt of law ripen into an outburst of organized violence against authority and order. We must declare a reform in the land laws in the next session of Parliament, but in the meantime the authority of law must be maintained and infractions thereof punished.

LONDON, December 2.—The proceedings in the Consistory Court of York against Rev. C. Vaysey for heresay, have been brought to a conclusion. Mr. Vaysey was heard yesterday in his own defense before the Chancellor, who to day rendered judgment finding him guilty of charges and allegations brought against the defendant have been proved, and excluding him from the Church of England.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 2.—The bullion in the bank of France has decreased 13,000,000 francs since last Thursday.

France and Great Britain are making great efforts to settle matters at issue between the Sublime Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt.

The city is perfectly tranquil. No political or popular demonstration whatever has been made.

It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt presented to the Empress Eugenie, a diadem of diamonds valued at six millions of francs.

PARIS, December 2.—At a meeting of the Corps Legislatif to-day, Emile Oliver said that to guard against popular excesses they must rally around the dynasty.

ITALY.

GENOA, December 2.—The American ship Scottswood, from New Orleans on the 21st of August, for this port, arrived safely yesterday. She had been given up for lost by the underwriters.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, December 2.—It is rumored that the Danish question is again under discussion, and several important dispatches on the subject have recently passed between Berlin and Vienna.

ROME.

ROME, Dec. 2.—Four hundred Bishops have already arrived to attend the Council.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 2.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 92¼; account 92¾. American Securities firm, 5-20s 62; 84¾; 65 old 85¾; 67, 85¾; 10-40s 83½; Erie 20¾; Illinois Central 93; Great Western 27.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—Bonds firm at 90½@90⅝.

PARIS, December 2.—Bourse firm at 72f. 17c.

LONDON, December 2.—Tallow 47s. Refined Petroleum 1s 7d@1s 7½d. Linseed 28s. Sperm 92s. Sterling Bullion Bank of England decreased 8000 sterling on this week.

ANTWERP, December 2.—Petroleum firm at 59½f.

HAVRE, December 2.—Cotton quiet at 136f unlisted.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—Cotton firm: uplands 12¾d; Orleans 12¾d; sales 15,000 bales, excluding 5,000 bales for speculation and export. California white wheat 9s 9d; red western No. 2, 8s 5d@8s 6d; winter 9s 0d. Western Flour 25. Corn 34s. Peas 39s. Pork 111s 6d. Beef 108s 6d for new. Lard buoyant at 76s 6d. Cheese 68. Bacon 67s 6d for new. Spirits Petroleum 1s 4d; refined 1s 8¼d.

BREMEN, December 2.—Petroleum firm, at 6 thalers and 60 groates.

HAMBURG, December 2.—Petroleum firm, at 15 marc bancos.

PHILADELPHIA.

Synod of the German Reformed Church.—Sixth Day.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—In the General Synod of the Reformed Church the contested seats from Iowa were considered last evening and part of to-day, without action. The question of the reorganization of the Church, so far as the General Synod is concerned, was next considered. A resolution was offered that the special committee on revision of the constitution be instructed to recommend some action. The resolution was lost.

The Special Committee on Revision reported, and the whole subject was recommitted to the original committee, which was reconstructed and enlarged.

The Committee on Nominations reported. The nomination of delegates to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was stricken from the report, inasmuch as there was no assurance that such delegates, though cordially received hitherto by the New School Assembly, would be received in the same way by the United Assembly.

In the afternoon session the numerous appeals to this body, were indefinitely postponed, all parties agreeing.

An amendment to the Constitution, allowing an organization of German classis and synods in the bounds of those prevailing by the English, and *vice versa*, was adopted and sent down to the Classis for approval.

Another amendment, changing the rates of representation of Classis in the General Synod from one minister and elder for every six ministers, to one minister and elder for every ten ministers, was also adopted.

In the evening session, the Board of Home and Foreign Missions, of Orphan Homes, and of Sunday School Association, and delegates to corresponding bodies, were elected.

Rev. Dr. Holmes, delegate from the Reformed Church, dutch, took his leave of the synod in an happy speech in the case of the Iowa classes.

It was decided that, on account of irregularities in both the Brandon and Wheatland meetings, neither set of delegates could be admitted to seats on the floor. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Cause of the Decline in American Shipping, and the Remedy.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—The Congressional Committee to inquire into and report upon the decline of the shipping interests of the country held a meeting here. Evidence was given by Wm. G. Gibbons, Esq., chief builder, at Wilmington, Delaware; John Tucker, Vice President of the Reading Railroad, and others. The investigation was closed, and the committee proceed to-night to Washington, and will, in due, time report the following propositions to Congress. First, a drawback of the duty upon all materials entering into the construction of vessels, and a subsidy equal to the amount of the duty when American materials are used. Second, permission to purchase and admit to American registers foreign built vessels. Third, subsidies to American lines of ocean steamers.

VIRGINIA.

The National Board of Trade—Third Day—Highly Important Proceedings—Excursion by Water and Rail—A Banquet in Store.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—In the Board of Trade to-day the Committee appointed to invite Gov. Walker to visit the session of the Board, found the Governor just leaving the city, but were informed he would visit the Board on his return in a few days. He tendered his thanks for the courtesy extended him.

Mr. Lawrence, President of the National Tobacco Association, was introduced to the Board, and the delegates of the Memphis Board of Trade were registered. The business programme was then taken up. The tenth proposition: Uniform incorporation laws, was referred to the Executive Council. The eleventh proposition: A Government Department of Commerce, was then taken up. A resolution was adopted that Congress be requested to establish a new department, known as the Department of Commerce, to which shall be referred all questions connected with our foreign and domestic trade.

A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress to that effect. The proposition originated with the Baltimore Board of Trade, and was endorsed in speeches by Messrs. Opdyke, of New York, Witherall, of Philadelphia, Hall, of Chicago, Ropes, of Boston, Cook, of Cincinnati, and others. It was argued that the Treasury Department had its hands too full to attend to the mercantile questions of the country. The commercial community wanted a department on a footing with other departments of the Government, with some eminent mercantile man at its head. In Great Britain this had been done, and John Bright, President of the Board of Trade, had been put at its head. The merchants of this country wanted a man of their own way of thinking to lay their wants before Congress. As things are now the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the country are in the particular hands of professional men who are not familiar with their wants. It was time to lay politicians aside, at least in these matters. The resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade, Corn and Flour Exchange, of Richmond, and Commercial Exchange of Petersburg, were admitted to the Board.

The 12th–23th–14th–15th and 16th propositions, referring to the improvement by the general government of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and Mackinaw bridge of the same, were referred to the committee to be reported on the 17th.

The proposition asking the regulation of railroad freight charges by Congress, was postponed till to-morrow.

The 18th proposition, which comes from the Chicago Board of Trade, urges the construction, under a charter from the General Government, of a double track railroad, to be used exclusively for the transportation of freight from the centre of the chief source of supply of grain and produce in the West to the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Richards, of Chicago, addressed the Board in support of the proposition. He showed that in the last year one half more freight was carried from Chicago eastward by rail than by water. In ten years from now not one bushel of grain would pass eastward by the Erie canal. The Ohio and Mississippi now carry less freight than is grown along their borders. The rail is fast doing away with water transportation, which is too slow and not cheaper than by rail.

He was replied to by Mr. Monroe, of Dubuque, advocating the superiority of river lines.

Mr. Taylor, of St. Paul, moved to amend the proposition so as to provide for railroads from San Diego, Cal., along the route of the thirty-fourth parallel, to Norfolk.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, moved a proviso that the road be built without Government subsidy, either in money or lands.

Mr. Waldridge, of New York, offered as a substitute a resolution requiring Congress to exercise whatever constitutional power it posesses in the passage of a national railroad law authorizing a grand trunk railroad from the Mississippi and Atlantic seaboard, at such points as capitalists may guarantee to commence, and complete these undertakings. He said it was the intention of Congress before the war to have given the South a Pacific Railroad, but the rebellion intervened. But now that the country was as homeogenous as it had been once discordant, the intention should be carried out. If the South did not get it now, let it again and again present its petition. The North generally, he said, did not think it should have justice, and it would get it.

Mr. Jeffery, of Philadelphia, endorsed what the gentleman from New York said, of the feeling at the North towards the South.

Mr. Kirkland, of Baltimore, opposed the idea of a government building a road. Many States were interested in the roads already built, and for one, Maryland would not be willing to see the government building a road running parallel with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Still he would be willing to see the government aid the Southern Pacific road, if it had guarantees that the money would not be squandered.

Messrs. Opdyke, of New York, Love, Chicago, Carrington, of Richmond, and Chittenden, of New York, participated in the debate. Mr Chittenden said the mind of the country was running away about railroads. They would be gotten rapidly enough for mercantile purposes without the Government building them. It was the flood of railway bonds thrown upon the country that would financially ruin the country, (loud applause,) and this Board could not place itself more unfavorable upon the record before the world than by endorsing these Government railroad schemes.

The debate took a very wide range, and chiefly consisted of arguments and statistics to show the superiority of water transportation over rail, and *vice versa*. After accepting an invitation for the trip on Tuesday, by steamer to City Point, and return by rail, and the invitation to the banquet to be given by the Richmond merchants, on Saturday evening, the Convention adjourned.

There is published this morning a list of the State Central Committee of the Walker party just organized. In it are the names of gentlemen heretofore Whigs, Republicans and Democrats.

ST. LOUIS.

Late and Interesting News Items from St. Louis.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, December 2.—D. D. Wright and J. H. Forest withdrew their answers in the United States District Court in the case against the Aurora distillery, and a decree ordered condemning all the property seized, amounting to nearly sixty thousand dollars.

A portion of the bonds recently stolen from the Real Estate Savings Institution were found to-day in the basement of a building on Third street.

A man named D. N. Dowley, traveling agent for a large New York jewelry house, had his trunk broken open in the Southern Hotel to-day. Four thousand dollars worth of diamond rings and for broaches were stolen. The thief left some $20,000 worth less expensive jewelry behind. No clue to the robber.

In the State Board of Agriculture to-day, resolutions were passed calling for a reduction of the present protective tariff to a strictly revenue basis and for the relief of the agricultural interests from the many burdens now oppressing them. The resolution elicited considerable discussion, running into politics somewhat. Several members of the Board were absent when the resolutions passed.

LOUISVILLE.

Work on the Ohio Bridge Suspended.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—Fears are now entertained that the bridge across the Ohio river will not be completed as early as expected, owing to the sudden raise in the river. The work on the last span was suspended to-day, and the building material removed to safe quarters. The obstruction on the main channels are being rapidly removed, so as to allow the passage of steamers.

THE CAPITAL.

Postal Arrangement—Discontinued—Custom Receipts—Declination Accepted—Contested Elections.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1869.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

It is officially announced that on and after the first of January, 1870, the single rate of postage, half an ounce or under, for prepared letters, between the United States and the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, will be reduced to six cents, three pence. If not prepared, or insufficiently prepared, a fine of six cents, three pence, will be added to the deficient postage and collected on delivery. The rates of postage, condition of payment on newspapers, book packets, and samples of merchandise, remain unchanged.

DECLINATION ACCEPTED.

The President to-day accepted the resignation of Reeder W. Clark, Third Auditor of the Treasury, who, on account of his health, prefers the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Ohio. No successor is yet appointed.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Representative Paine, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, says the contested election cases will be pressed to an early consideration.

DISCONTINUED.

The First National Bank of Ohio is discontinued as a designated depository of public funds.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs for the last week were $2,744,724.

CLEVELAND.

Examination into the late Bank Defalcation—Amount Abstracted $477,000.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, December 2.—The Board of Directors of the Second National Bank have completed their examinations of its books and accounts, and this evening made public an official statement of the extraordinary defalcation of J. C. Buell, late Cashier, concerning which there has been great excitement in the community and financial circles throughout the country. They state that during Mr. Buell's long connection with this Bank as Teller and Cashier, he had the full confidence of the Directors and customers of the Bank; but now we find that confidence betrayed. The present amount and condition of the defalcation and abstractions were stated in a memorandum prepared by by him just previous to his death, and left for the information of the directors, which we believe, after a careful investigation, were found to be correct. This known to be due by Buell, on account from reserve fund (which was in his personal charge) of three per cents, $100,000; of legal tenders $60,000; he had made and used in New York. Drafts not shown on our books, $120,000; drafts on a New York correspondent, $25,000. He had also abstracted from the securities held as collaterals and on deposit with the bank, United States bonds to the amount of $31,000. Add premium on Government bonds, say $5,000; gives the aggregate of his defalcation, $306,000. He had also discounted one class of paper to the amount of $90,000 more than was known to, or authorized by the directors, and in which, since his death, it appears he was interested. These discounts were concealed from the board by his taking the paper himself from the bills offered for discounts which passes daily before the Board, and placing them immediately in the bundle of bills discounted, thus preventing them from coming before the Board, or getting on the regular bill, which is reviewed weekly. On this paper we expect an ultimate loss, but the Directors believe that it will be nearly met by the parties to the paper, and from assets known to belong to the estate of Buell.

The career of Mr. Buell was brought to a termination by the fact that the Examining Committee of the Board, appointed, when the last dividend was made; had agreed that on Monday, the day of his death, they would examine their regular examination. The false entries, as far as we can ascertain, as he himself states, were all made on plausible grounds, and he being confidential officer of the Bank, the book-keepers were deceived by him.

Most of the losses were made in unsuccessful speculations in New York stock market, carried on through a firm of brokers of that city, and entirely unknown to the Directors of the Bank. That such extensive speculations could be carried on without being known to the Directors and other officers of the bank, with whom he was daily associated, seems, it must be confessed, almost beyond belief. He had also speculated somewhat in grain, but in connection with the banking business he manipulate dealers, and thus successfully concealed those ventures from the knowledge of the Directors.

The Directors then show that the surplus actually accumulated was $539,843,63, from which deduct the defalcation of $477,000 00, leaving to cover possible loss, on bills discounted, above referred to, $62,843 63; and continue:

The directors believe, that this exhibit of the condition of the bank will satisfy you, that its stock is worth at least par, and its business worth preserving. To restore the loss, and thus enable the bank to retain its business position, the directors, after a careful consideration of the subject, have deemed it expedient to call in, under authority conferred upon them by the stockholders, in addition to the capital stock of $200,000.

N. Garretson, formerly President of the Cleveland Banking Co., has been appointed Cashier.

Signed: Joseph Perkins, A. Stone, Dr. J. H. Wade, R. Ely, Directors.

The capital of the bank is six hundred thousand dollars, and the increase proposed, will make it eight hundred thousand. Public confidence in the bank is not impaired.

MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS.

Latest Returns from the Elections in Mississippi and Texas—Hamilton and Alcorn Elected Governors—The Election in Mississippi "Astonishes the Natives."

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GALVESTON, December 2.—The total vote here for two days is 1,294. As far as heard from the election throughout the State is passing off quietly. In Waco County the vote in two days reaches 949; in McClellan county the colored majority is 250; in Falls county the voters split, but Davis is probably ahead. Registration is not yet complated in Navarro county; consequently, no election is going on there.

In Hunt, Hays, Williamson and Travis counties, all the whites and many of the colored voters are voting for Hamilton. It is estimated that his majority in the three counties is 1,500.

Haynes is certainly elected to Congress. Hamilton's friends claim the State by 30,000 majority.

HOUSTON, December 1.—The vote here in two days is fifteen thousand. It is estimated that Hamilton will carry the State by twenty thousand. In Jefferson the election is progressing quietly, the colored votes being largely in the majority.

MEMPHIS, December 2.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson special to-night says Alcorn's majority in the counties from which returns have been received, thirty-six out of sixty-two, show a gain for the Radicals in same counties of 27,883. No disturbances have occurred. Everything is extremely quiet, but the result astonishes the natives.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—Returns from Mississippi, give the following majorities for Alcorn: Wilkinson county, 2,000; Natchez, 2,751; Jefferson, 1,513; Yazoo, 2,000; Marion, 3,000; Adams, 2,475; Warren, 3,763; Copiah, 366; Claiborne, 1,650; Marshall, 600; Hinds, 1,500; Lowrdes, 3,500; Lauderdale, 672; Clarke, 400. A gain in thirteen counties, of more than 13,000 over last year's Radical vote. Tallabusha county gives Dent 700 majority. A loss of 300.

The Legislature is generally conceded to the Radicals.

MEMPHIS, December 2.—Dispatches from Mississippi, claim the State for Alcorn, by 20,000.

CHICAGO.

A Batch of Items from the Garden City.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 2.—A barber named Henry W. Gringer, 240½ Cottage Grove avenue, committed suicide late last night in his shop, by taking a dose of prussic acid. His pecuniary difficulties inspired the deed.

It is reported that Daniel Walsh, under sentence of execution on the 10th inst., will get a new trial granted him by the Supreme Court. He murdered his wife.

It turns out that Dorothea Vandenhoff, who died suddenly on Tuesday, was not poisoned, as at first reported, but that she was suffering from inflammation of the lungs, at least that was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

A special from Desmoines, Iowa, says, there is a good reason to believe that Judge D

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1869

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 59½.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 90½@90¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 132½.

THE TOTAL IMPORTS into the United States, as enumerated by districts in the report just issued by General WALKER, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, amount in value for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1869, to $437,309,868.

A CORRESPONDENT enquires of us as to the results of the New York and Alabama elections. In the first, the opposition carried their State ticket and both branches of the Legislature. Alabama held no election this year; her State officers and Legislature, all decidedly Republican, hold over from last year.

THE statement that the present is the first representation of the Pittsburgh press in the directory of the Western Association is erroneous. That position was occupied by Mr. SAMUEL RIDDLE, of the GAZETTE, for several years after that Association was organized, and late, by Mr. BRIGHAM, of the *Commercial*, who is now followed by Mr. SIEBENICK, of the *Chronicle*.

THE President will not suffer a copy of his message to leave his own personal custody, until he shall transmit it to Congress next Tuesday noon. The journals of the ensuing morning, in all parts of the country, will have to be content with a telegraphic version, with its possible imperfections. The decision of the President, in this matter, is due to the past achievements of Eastern journalists in "procuring" advance copies. In order to head off those Bohemians, the entire press of the country is made to suffer.

THE Secretary offered one million of gold for sale on the 1st, but declined to accept the bids, which were all under 122 Yet it is announced that he will offer the other ten millions for this month according to the programme. If he offers it, will he sell it, or will he again fall back on his reserved right and reject such bids as are under his own figures? He is charged with vacillation in his policy, but thus far only in quarters which eagerly jump at any unfriendly conclusion. We hope that future events will not lend any clearer air of plausibility to this imputation. He was doing very well before he called a halt. His five-twenty bonds, exchange added, had already come to be worth 94 in London. His policy was encountering no greater a degree, nor even as great, of domestic opposition than he should naturally have anticipated But he preferred evidently to err, if at all, on the safe side, and by a temporary pause, to give the commercial public a breathing spell. In due time he will proceed again, in the direction which has already proved so decisive. For it is now clear that the Secretary has the absolute command of the financial situation, with all the resulting responsibilities.

RECONSTRUCTION—ELECTIONS.

The Mississippi election, commencing on Tuesday, closed on Wednesday night. The returns to this date are meagre, but favor the election of ALCORN for Governor, and the rest of the Republican ticket for State offices. The Conservatives have made a sharp push to secure the control of the Legislature, the issue of which may not be known for another week. There is no doubt of the adoption of the Constitution without the disfranchising clauses. Nor, whatever party may have secured the Legislature, will that body fail to ratify the XVth Article. A full Congressional ticket was also chosen, but no returns yet appear.

The Texas election also began on the 30th, but does not close until this evening. It will be several days later before we shall have any reliable advices of the result. In these States, the facilities for communication, by railway and telegraph, are so slenderly limited that half the month of December may expire before the last of the back counties shall be heard from.

THE NOVEMBER FINANCES.

The monthly Treasury statement of yesterday reports the aggregate reduction of the public debt, since March 1st, at a fraction short of $73,000,000, o which seven and a half millions were paid off during November. The Treasury holds $70,000,000 of free gold and $36,000,000 on deposit. The additional receipts from customs during the month would be more than enough to balance the $11,000,000 which the Secretary had advertised to sell. The payment of interest will require $32,000,000 at New Year's There has been no diminution in the sum of outstanding three per cent. certificates during the month. The amount of paper debt now actually payable on demand is, legal tenders and demand notes, $356,-118,258; three per-cent. certificates, $47,-195,000; fractional currency, $38,885,-564 68; to which add a little over $4,000,-000 for various items of compound interest notes and old bonds, and notes long since matured but not yet presented for payment, and we have a total of a little over $446,000,000 awaiting redemption when specie payments are resumed. The 5 20s of '62 and '64 are only payable at the option of the Treasury.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

The Governor of the Commonwealth has very properly declined to consider the Executive functions as including those belonging peculiarly to a High Court of Errors and Appeals. He has, therefore, accepted the facts as found by the jury, and the law as declared by both the District and Supreme Courts, in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, the convicted poisoner at Carlisle, and, with the concurrent advice of the Attorney General, has directed the enforcement of the capital penalty on the 24th of this month.

We have no information to show that the Executive shares in the especial interest which this case has everywhere awakened, and which is eliciting at this moment the most critical discussion of both the facts and the law upon which its real merits should turn. But no intelligent and humane citizen of Pennsylvania can doubt, for a moment, that Gov. GEARY is himself profoundly sensible of all the responsibilities of the Executive office, or that he must be vividly and painfully conscious of both the legal and moral weight of any reasonable doubt which involves the issue of life or death to a citizen, whose guilt has not been established by the most irrefragible proof. We are satisfied, indeed, that none of his fellow-citizens can feel, at this moment, a deeper concern, in all that relates to the actual guilt or innocence of the condemned prisoner, than that which exercises the breast of him who must execute the justice, and who may show the mercy, which an organic law contemplates.

Writing thus, without any privity in the Executive counsels, but with a fair recognition of the plain tendency of public sentiment, in the case, in favor of a second and more thoroughly exhaustive consideration of all the proofs, we must acknowledge the force of the popular objections to the execution of the present sentence. The public doubts turn wholly upon points of fact. The law is clear, and has been clearly expounded. If Schoeppe be really innocent, it is only the jury which has erred, —and this error, if it were such, lies beyond the reach of any Court or of the Executive authority to correct. Upon the record, there shows not the faintest shadow of a just claim for the interposition of a merciful prerogative. But a very large number of the people of Pennsylvania, including much medical and scientific ability, have come to be persuaded that the guilt of the prisoner has not been so established by irresistible proof as to justify the last penalty of the law. It is not that they assert his real innocence, but it is the general public impression that his guilt is not so proved as to warrant his execution, and that another trial should be had upon the merits of fact.

Neither the Supreme Court nor the Governor, as we have already observed, can gratify the public desire in this regard, without assuming privileges not justified by a right construction of our Constitution. But this power does rest with the Legislature. It is found in the organic law, and has already been illustrated by precedents. It is so within the legislative discretion to provide, by a special enactment, for another scrutiny into the facts, by a second trial, the result of which shall either satisfy all the existing doubts, or shall vindicate the prisoner's innocence, in either case effectively quieting the public mind.

The execution is ordered for December 24th. The legislative session begins the first week of the month after. An Executive reprieve, for one or two months, would permit the interposition of the only authority which can now be appealed to, in the interests as well of public justice as of a citizen's life. So much of deference to public opinion seems not only justified but most proper to be yielded in this case. If then, the Legislature shall decline to interfere, it would remain to the Executive to proceed in the execution of the sentence, supported by the concurring sense of all departments of the Government, and justified in the opinions of society.

THE CLEVELAND BANK DEFALCATION.

A Cleveland letter says, of the recent developments in this case, that they make clear:—

What has been suspected since the suicide of Mr. Buell, that the management of the bank on the part of the Directors, has been criminally loose and negligent. Nothing but the unimpeachable private characters of the President and Directors now saves them from some ugly suspicions. The bank, it is said, is preparing a statement showing its present condition, which has already been divulged by Hurlbut, one of the Directors, who seceded from the concern upon the appointment of Mr. Garrettson to the vacancy caused by the death of Buell. The active sympathy for Mr. Buell, which was so apparent during the first few days after the tragedy, has now taken the form of bitter denunciation, recent developments having made it apparent that his defalcation is one of the most deep laid and persistent schemes of villainy ever perpetrated. The official statement of the bank is awaited with intense interest.

"INDEPENDENT" JOURNALISM

The Warren *Mail* understands this subject, and very sensibly exposes a popular fallacy, thus:

We know it is common for "independent" papers to arrogate to themselves superior honesty and virtue. We like this self complacency. If a man blows his own horn it may not be blown. But our observation is that these papers turn more short corners, support more mean men for office, go into more small holes, dive deeper and come up dirtier, than any equal number of partisan papers in the land. Instead of representing a large party with well defined principles and purposes, they too often represent scheming individuals and disorganizing cliques. Instead of a vivocating a principle firm as the hills, they are governed by a policy as fickle as the changing fortunes of men.

Our State Finances.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

When Mr. Mackey took charge of the Treasurer's office, the balance on hand was about $1,135,000, and overdue loans, payable on presentation, were out to the amount of $398,000; this leaving an available balance of $737,000 received from his predecessor After carefully considering the condition of the finances, Mr. Mackey was convinced that a large reduction of the State debt might be accomplished *without a new loan for that purpose*; and this was determined to do what has not before been attempted in our State, namely: to begin the reduction of the bonded debt with the surplus revenues. To this end he called a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and, with an available surplus of $1,236,856,58, proposed to call in the whole of the five per cent. loan due July 1 1870 amounting to $1,642,000 and to pay on presentation with interest to date, with notice that interest will cease on July 1st, 1870. His willingness to assume this load, amounting to $404,856 58, more than his cash on hand, was based on an intelligent review of the situation, and his firm opinion, fortified by his colleagues, that the half million, due from the *Credit Mobilier*, could be made, and used in the liquidation of our heavy debt. A bungler would never have conceived the idea of advising that a portion of the debt far beyond the present ability of the Treasury should be called in for payment. None but a financier would dare to take so bold a step; and any man not endowed with extraordinary courage would have hesitated before doing so. But Mr. Mackey t ok the bold step; and events have shown that it was the wise one.

The very high credit which our State enjoys was a protection from too great a volume of the five per cents being at once thrown on the Treasury for redemption. The cash on hand was deemed sufficient to meet any demands immediately made. And a rigorous collection of the revenue, together with the claims against the *Credit Mobilier* was depended on to meet the voluntary burden Mr. Mackey was ready to assume. Governed by these arguments, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have set aside all the unexpended balance in the Treasury —and a sum in addition thereto sufficient to pay the loan of 1870, before alluded to—and $189,613.46 of the overdue loan not yet presented for payment. So that the present actual condition of the finances of the State is briefly this: All the money now in the Treasury, and all, above current outlay, which will come in for the next year, are set apart in conformity with law, by the only legal body empowered to do so, to pay the funded debt as it may be presented, and they have anticipated this payment on account of the healthy condition of our finances, the masterly management of our affairs, and a determination to apply every farthing not required for the expenses of the State to the payment of its taxpayers. Richly do they deserve praise for the faithful and enlightened performance of their duties, and we sincerely accord them our thanks.

MR. BIGLOW, President of the American Association of Wool Manufacturers, states that the wool manufactures of the country amounted to $275,000,000, and of these more than four fifths are from American wool. The country consumes about $240,000,000 worth of woolen goods. Our imports of these fabrics are over $32,000,000 in gold value. At the currency price, duty and importers' profits being added, this value would be doubled, and added to the sum of domestic manufactures, we have the aggregate $249,000,000.

THE END.

The End of Richardson—The Death-bed Marriage.

A. D. Richardson died yesterday morning in New York from the bullet wound received at the hands of McFarland, the assassin, several days since. He bore up manfully and courageously to the end and met death calmly and with resignation. On Tuesday last, he was solemnly married in the presence of a large number of distinguished gentlemen to Mrs. McFarland, the divorced wife of the murderer, the object of his love and cause of his death. The ceremony of wedding a dying man was very affecting and solemn and there were few eyes undimmed with tears among the assembled guests. Rev. Frothingham, assisted by Rev. H. W. Beecher, officiated Mr. Richardson made the usual responses with marked emphasis and deliberation, and after the ceremony shook hands with Mr. Greeley and another friend. The following prayer was addressed to the Throne of Grace by Mr. Frothingham:

"O our Father, may it please Thee in this place and at this moment to bless these Thy children with that blessing which Thou alone can'st give—a blessing that shall make the dying bed full of peace and satisfaction and gratitude, that shall make the living heart full of courage and faith. Bind together these two hearts, our Father, and though the hands may not hold each other through the journey of life, may these hearts still be one before Thee, to whom life and death, the world to come and this world, are the same. Father we thank Thee for what these two have been, to each other, for what they may be yet. May he take her image with him to the spiritual life, and may she bearing his name and vindicating his honor, carry him about with her through all the pilgrimage that is yet before her, to strengthen her courage and give her patience under her burden, to help her through all her care. Bless those who may depend upon her. Bless the little ones who are left in the world without their father. Be Thou their Father, their mother, their friend. And in the assurance of the heavenly life, may she pass on to Thee; may she remain with them and him here below.

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom, the power, and the glory forever and ever. Amen!"

Mr. Beecher (to Mr. Richardson)—Do you take the woman whom you have by your side now, in this hour, standing near the heavenly land, and renew to her the pledges of your love? Do you give your heart to her, and your name? Is she, before God and before these witnesses, your beloved, your honored, and your lawful wife?

Mr. Richardson (in an audible and clear voice)—Yes.

Mr. Beecher (turning to Miss Sage)—And do you accept him as your head in the Lord? And are you now to him a wife sacred and honored, bearing his name? And will you love him to the end of your life?

Miss Sage—I do, and will.

Mr. Beecher—Then by the authority given me by the Church of Christ, I pronounce you husband and wife; and may the blessing of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, rest upon you and abide with you. Amen.

In a few short hours the groom was a corpse, and the bride was frantic with grief. McFarland, the murderer, received the intelligence of the dread consummation of his awful deed of revenge and wickedness with the utmost complacency, seeming to be pleased that his victim had not escaped his wrath.

About the death bed of Richardson were Junius Henri Browne, Colonel Knox, Wm. T. Blake, of Boston; Mr. Charles A. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, the son of the dying man, Horace Greeley, Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Sinclair and others. Mr. Richardson took an affectionate and touching leave of all. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was also present and ministered to the spiritual comfort of the sufferer. The corridor leading to the apartments of Mr. Richardson was thronged with people, whose inquiries and messages of sympathy were saddening in the extreme.

Ex-Governor Seymour on President Grant.

Among the letters published in the volume giving the official account of the reunion of the soldiers of the Armies of the Tennessee, the Ohio, the Cumberland and Georgia, which took place in Chicago, in December, 1868, is the following:

UTICA, Dec. 12, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I am sorry I cannot accept your invitation to attend the reunion of the soldiers of the Western armies—Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio and Georgia—at Chicago, on the 16th inst. As many of the regiments sent out from New York, while I was Governor of that State, served in these armies, I feel a personal as well as a national pride and interest in this gathering.

It is not necessary to speak of the respect and admiration in which the soldiers of the Republic are held by its citizens; and foremost among you will be the distinguished General, now at the head of our armies, who won his first laurels as one of the leaders of the armies of the West. His election to the office of President of the United States bears witness to the fact that, in addition to regard for his other merits, the patriotic services of the soldier are held in honorable and grateful remembrance by the American people.

I have the honor to be truly yours.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To the Committee of Invitation.

Final Sentence of a Wife-Poisoner.

Last week, in the Supreme Court, Judge Marvin passed sentence of death upon Benjiman Teachout, after conviction of murder in the first degree. In the month of April, 1868, Teachout was indicted by a Grand Jury at Nassau, Wyoming county, for having caused the death of his wife Margaret, by the administration of arsenic, which was given her in small doses, mixed with medicine which she was taking at the time. She was first poisoned on the 29th of December, 1867, at Eagle, Wyoming county, and died on the 10th of January, 1868. The jury rendered a verdict, after a trial of four days, commencing September 15, 1868, of guilty of murder in the first degree, and Teachout was sentenced to be hanged on November 13, 1868. Application was made to the Supreme Court for a new trial, and a bill of exceptions was gotten up. The Court refused a new trial, and affirmed the order of the Oyer and Terminer. Teachout then sued out a writ of error to the Court of Appeals, but the judgment of the Supreme Court was affirmed and the record sent back. The time for the execution of the prisoner having elapsed, it became necessary that a day be appointed for the carrying out of the sentence previously imposed. This was done as above stated, and the day appointed is the 24th of December next, the execution to take place at Mayville, Chautauqua county.—*Lockport (N. Y.,) Journal.*

THE bones of an enormous mastodon or antediluvian monster have been dug up in the vicinity of Milton, Dupage county, Illinois, having been first discovered by a farmer searching for water for his cattle. Among the fossil remains unearthed were the bones of the fore leg, which, when joined together at the evident junctions, measured ten feet in length. The shoulder bone or blade, a solid piece of bone, measured ten inches by twelve in its superficial dimensions. Four ribs were found, all of which were more or less decayed at the ends. One measured four feet, and another four feet three inches in length. A number of huge bones, believed to be sections of the spine near its connection with the head, contained cavities large enough to admit a man's hand and arm. Similar bones in greater variety were picked up—some of them supposed to be bones of the feet. These detached joints were the size of a man's fist. Some of the curiosity hunters, more skilled than their fellows in general anatomical science, have busied themselves in joining together the bones at their clearly indicated connections, and have become fully convinced that the bones are those of an animal fourteen or sixteen feet high and not less than twenty feet in length.

THE West Chester *Jeffersonian* is now printed by a novel motor, the propelling force being supplied from a hydrant pipe. It works so steadily and smoothly, that we feel it our duty to call to it the attention of newspaper establishments in particular. It takes up small space, requires no attention, makes no noise, no hissing of steam or splashing of water; is clean, and is always ready. It is a perfect novelty. It should be seen to be appreciated.

FASHIONS.

Fashions for the cold season are now fairly established. Over skirts are restored to the favor which they lost for a short time during the early autumn. They are too pretty and picturesque to be easily abandoned, and though the underskirt is flounced high, the over-skirt still accompanies the toilet, and gives it its crowning grace. Evening dresses are cut with dress points back and front. High puffings and flutings, like Elizabethan ruffs, are mounted on the shoulders and arranged over wires. Mechlin, Brussels, thread and Honiton laces are profusely used in evening toilets. Indeed, every antique style that is possible to adapt is pressed into service. Flowing and slashed sleeves are revived, and enormous buckles and rosettes adorn the Fenelon shoes. Green is decidedly the favorite color, as it has been during the summer. The Empress scarcely wears any other color. Though her toilets are numberless and of infinite variety, they have been green, green, green, throughout an entire season. The shades deepen for the winter months, and the light ones are reserved for gala light.

The different greens are in name Russian green, bottle green, olive green, invisible green, Nile green, grass green, arsenic green, Ila green, moss green, Metternich green, mignonette green, absynthe green, emerald green, bronze green, etc., etc.

Among the new materials the Oriental brocatelle is the most attractive. Its wearers in the ball room appear like veritable butterflies in the airy appearance of the white ground covered with delicate flowers and tiny boquets.

Elegant materials are made with long trains. Home dresses have *demi*-trains and dresses for the street are invariably short. It is at last conceded that long skirts arranged in panniers for walking are entirely without grace.

A visiting costume called the Don Juan is in accordance with its name irresistibly charming. It is of *grosgrain*. The lower skirt of *faille reseda* has three flounces cut in leaf-shaped points. Two of the flounces are of the material and shade of the dress and the middle one is of maroon velvet. The tunis is of maroon velvet turned back *a la camargo*, and edged with a flounce of *faille reseda* cut in pointed leaves. The waist is also of maroon velvet, with postilion casques caught together by knots of *reseda gros grain*. *Henri* II and leaves of gros grain are slashed with velvet.

Another toilet is called the *Robe Celimene*. This in its haughty grace recalls the court dresses of Louis XIV. The trained skirt is of a heavy black *gros grain*. It opens over a skirt of pink *pouit de soie*. Each flounce is edged with a white lace half covered by a black lace. Around the revers is the same trimming of black and white lace. Long sash of pink *gros grain* with fringed ends. Black *corsage* cut heart shaped in front and wide sleeves. Masses of black and white lace form fan shaped decorations at the back of the neck and on the chest. Rows of pink *gros grain* are inserted in the lace.

A costume of quiet elegance is of Havana Tartan worn over a skirt of maroon gros grain. At the bottom of the skirt is a deep flounce edged with maroon velvet and with a heading of three plaited ruffles, bound with maroon velvet. The tunic is of Tartan of two shades of Havana brown, and is edged with a shawl fringe. It is raised on the sides so as to show the plain Havana lining. This material is so light and pliable that when draped by a skilful hand it has a most artistic effect.

A costume prepared for an Italian *marquise* is of velvet and lace. Over a skirt of turtle-dove gray is a tunic of guaze striped with white and edged with a white *guipure*. The tunic forms in the back a double pointed panier. Through the middle of the panier is a wide band of white *guipure*. A charming little basque is of turtle dove velvet filled to the waist with rounded basques. Large pockets on the basques complete the effect. It is trimmed with *guipure* lace and the wide sleeves have revers of the lace. A Tyrolean hat of dove colored felt, has a maroon breast and tuft of maroon and white plumes. A bow of *gros grain* is placed on one side of the hair.

Tartans continue to hold a prominent place for common wear, and for traveling. The double faced ones are new and are to be had in all the best plaids. Yorkshire poplins also make serviceable every day costumes.

Little military jackets of blue cloth trimmed with gold braid and brass buttons, appear from time to time on the street. They are not in good taste for walking, and though a lady may wear what she chooses in her own carriage, fancy jackets are not suitable for the breakfast table, and always appear to be what many of them really are, relics of watering place life.

Most of the fanciful shapes in round hats are also intended for watering places or for the country. The saucy, piquant designs in form and trimming, are quite out of place when a lady is on foot in the city, and often expose her to an undesired attention, which a more modest toilet would have spared her the annoyance.

Death of a Remarkable Man.

On Wednesday of last week, Lyman Allyn, a boarder at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City, was found dead sitting in a chair in his room. His death was reported the following morning, but circumstances have been developed since which invest his life and death with peculiar interest. His brother Thomas Allyn, of Groton, Conn., in company with a sister, the only relatives of the deceased, arrived, and with the permission of the Coroner, took charge of the body. They examined also the two year old trunks that stood in the corner of their brother's bedroom, and in one of them was found stocks and bonds, deeds and securities, of various descriptions, representing over $600,000. Allyn's life the last five years has been most remarkable. He was a man of over 70, and so infirm that it took him half an hour or more to come from his room to the dining-room. Yet he lived upon the highest floor to save money, and was never known to use a horse-car, saying that they made people lazy, and therefore he would not patronize them. He came from his room to his meals but once a day, eating the very smallest quantity of the cheapest food. He sought no society and would permit no person to enter his room but the chambermaid, and that essential of the hotel but once a week. While she arranged his room he invariably watched her closely. To an observer the room contained very little that was worth watching. Two old trunks, a scanty wardrobe, made up of cheap ready-made coats, two hats, one white and the other black, and both of them thirty years old, patched shoes and boots, a copy of Webster's dictionary, a Bible, and a medical book, were all that the room contained. Its situation and interior desolateness made it a dreary abode. The old man had lived here alone for nearly six years, declining all the while to see any visitors, for he said, they came only because they thought he had money, that they were mistaken; he was very poor and had great difficulty in paying his board bills. His brother and sister who took charge of his effects, state that he was born in Groton, Conn., in 1797, and was sent at an early age, by his father, to work in a grocery store, in New-London. Finding that his employer was dishonest, and that he used false weights and measures, the boy ran away, and returned to his home. He soon procured a situation in another store remaining there for a number of years, until in 1827 he came to New York and engaged in business as a commission merchant. Becoming interested in stock speculations, under the advisement and in partnership with Jacob Little, Mr. Allyn amassed a large fortune, which was much reduced by subsequent speculations. He was a bachelor, and had for thirty or forty years been, in some degree, averse to all society; but his eccentricities were not so marked as they were during the six or seven years preceding his death. During his stay at Taylor's Hotel he was occupied entirely in looking after the value of, and the interest upon, his bonds and stocks, keeping his business, however, in so great secrecy that not even the proprietor of the hotel had the faintest thought that his guest was a wealthy capitalist. His bills were paid with the greatest promptitude, but beyond the fact, no person in the hotel had grounds for supposing that the old man had any money. His occupation meanwhile was entirely unknown, and many speculations were indulged in by his fellow-boarders touching the work which kept the recluse so much confined to his garret. On Wednesday afternoon the bill collector took Mr. Allyn's bill to his room, knocked, received no answer, and could not gain admittance. He threw the bill into the room over the door, and went away. The day passed, and at the office it was remarked that the old gentleman was not so prompt as formerly in paying his bill. Mr. Fisk went to the room, and receiving no answer to his calls, the door was forced open, and the occupant was found lifeless in his chair. The examination of the trunk and contents disclosed the fact that he owned stock in all the principal railroads in New Jersey, the Erie Railway, Atlantic and Great Western, the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and the New York Central. Deeds for a large amount of real estate on Long Island and in the City of Brooklyn, and a pile of State and county bonds were found. With these there was a will dated fifteen years ago, bequeathing all his property to his brother and sister.

AMONG the lobbyists at Washington are those who propose to manipulate the purchase of St. Domingo, out of which, should they succeed in convincing Congressmen of the so called "national importance of the purchase," it is said three of the lobbyists will become millionaires.

RUPTURE AND HERNIA.

The condition of persons afflicted with rupture is one that ought to receive immediate attention and care, for the reason that no one can tell when or how soon it may pass into an incurable or irremediable state.

Many persons are ruptured that for a long time are not aware of the fact, so that months and oftentimes years pass away without their seeking the necessary relief. So, on the other hand, many persons suppose themselves ruptured when they are not, and apply trusses of ill construction, which, in nine cases out of ten, do more harm than good.

No one need have any doubt about rupture, if they will do what they should to satisfy themselves upon the subject. DR. KEYSER, at his Great Medical Store and at his office, No. 167 Liberty street, has investigated the subject in all its bearings, and is fully up to the highest standard of science in that department of mechanical surgery; and our readers cannot apply to an abler surgeon in that department in the United States. The Doctor has now been engaged in medicine in its various departments, for a period of nearly thirty-five years, and is supplied with every sort of Truss that may be needed for the relief or cure of ruptured persons. The Doctor has given the subject of Hernia, as well as chronic diseases of the various kinds, the most sedulous attention and study, and has succeeded in some of the most intricate and difficult cases known to the medical art. He says that scarcely a day passes without an application of a truss, and it is really a wonder that so many persons go unprotected when complete relief could be had at a reasonable rate.

He has trusses that will suit any case and at prices far be ow the ordinary range, and the patient has the additional advantage of having the Truss properly applied. A great many of the Trusses told are an injury rather than a benefit, and we have frequently removed them where they were not needed at all and which rendered the use exceedingly hurtful. It ought to be borne in mind that there are tumors that are not ruptures, but resemble them so closely as to baffle any person but one well skilled in the anatomy of Hernia. These cases are curable, as well as other diseases by proper application and treatment and those so afflicted should bear this in mind when seeking for relief.

DR. KEYSER'S personal attention every day at his Great Medical Store and office, No. 167 Liberty street, from 9 A. M. until 12, M., and from 3 until 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

WE LIVE IN THREE CLIMATES.

In this country we have at different seasons of the year, the temperature of three climates. Our springs and Autumns have a softness and mildness that belong only to the Temperate Zones; our Mid-summers are torrid, and our Midwinters almost arctic in their frigidity. These changes, involving a variation of from ninety to one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit during the year, are upon the whole conducive to health and long life, but they tend to entail upon us many disordering diseases, from which few can be escaped by the exercise of due care and the use of a proper antidote in the event of its proposed to counteract them. The chief and most an noying of these disorders is dyspepsia, once supposed to be incurable, but which since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, about twenty years ago, has proved to be a perfectly manageable disease.

In the spring and Fall, but more especially in the Fall the dyspepsia of diseased stomachs generally aggravated. The profuse expenditure of the animal fluids caused by the burning heat of Summer, is apt to leave the stomach weak and indolent and incompetent to the task of perfect digestion. It requires a tonic to restore it to health, and this is largely and hence and instinctively what the feeling ill-fanning ill. This fact has been resolved in the wonderful reliable preparation which has replaced in a great measure, all the old quackeries formerly prescribed by physicians, under the false idea that the disorder could be successfully cured. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is all the varieties of vinous, alcoholic and spirituous liquors, has exploded this fallacy, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession.

NOTICES.

☞ **DIVIDEND.**
AMERICAN BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 1st, 1869.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith.
de2:w2d WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

☞ **NOTICE.—The MANAGERS** of "THE PITTSBURGH ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR" are requested to meet on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 3d, at 2½ o'clock, in the session room of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street. By order of

Mrs. HARMER DENNY, President.
Mrs. LEVI WADE, Secretary. de1:q96

OFFICE OF WHITESTOWN COAL CO.,
139 Fourth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, November 27, 1869.
☞ **AN ELECTION FOR FIVE** DIRECTORS of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 139 Fourth Avenue, on MONDAY, December 6th, 1869 at 7 P. M.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
98 Water Street.
PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1869.
☞ **DIVIDEND.—The Board of** DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months.
Payable free of Government Tax on and after the 30th inst.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
98 Water Street.
PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1869.
☞ **AN ELECTION FOR FIF-**TEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 7th, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, November 11th, 1869.
☞ **PITTSBURGH AND CON-**NELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, corner of Ferry and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JOHN H. PAGE, Jr.,
no 3:d&7 Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.

243 LIBERTY STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 Barrels "Perfection" Drips,

The finest ever brought to this market.

55 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES,

CHOICE NEW CROP.

25 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR

PRIME YELLOW CLARIFIED.

To which they Invite the Attention of the Trade.

de2

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH,
de2:q65 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

NOVELTY WORKS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ADAMS, McKEE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
PITTSBURGH, November 18, 1869.

J. K. Moorhead,	Calvin Adams,
Stephen Jarvis,	James H. Gray,
Jacob Kluzer,	and F. McKee,
S. Jarvis Adams,	Turner Strowbridge.

The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, under the firm of MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.
J. K. MOORHEAD.
CALVIN ADAMS,
M. K. MOORHEAD.
PITTSBURGH, November 29, 1869. de2:q79

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

The Lowest Prices

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At $2.50 a pair, good size Gray Blankets.
At $3.00 a pair, extra size Gray Blankets.
At $3.00 a pair, Good Size White Blankets.
At $4.00 a pair, extra size White Blankets.
At $1.50 each, Ladies' Embossed Cloth Skirts, in choice colors.
At 37 1-2c., All-wool Knit Sontags.
At $2.25, Large Size Square and Woolen Shawls.
At 50c., Men's Shirt and Drawers.
At 25c., Men's Woolen Scarfs, large size.
At 25c., Ladies' Velvet & Gimp Hats.
At 25c. per yard, Black and Colored Alpacas best Offered this season at the Price.
At 12 1-2c. Dark Delaines.
At 18 3-4c. All-wool Scarlet Flannel.
At 25c., Heavy Bar'd Twilled Flannel, a good bargain.
At 87 1-2c., 6-4 Black Waterpr'f Cloth.
At $1.00, 6-4 Black Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00, 6-4 Brown Waterproof Cloth.
Ladies' and Children's Furs.
New Styles Dark Calicos.
Country Flannels, Country Blankets, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

CARPETS.

REDUCTIONS.

The alterations and improvements of our Salesrooms now in progress, make it neoessary for us to immediately dispose of a large portion of our stock of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

Hearth Rugs, &c,

Many goods will be sold at prices below the present wholesale cost. Call at once at

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO'S.

23 Fifth Avenue.

oc2

DRUGGETS,

CRUMB CLOTHS,

EXTRA QUALITY,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Direct Importations,

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

oc21

WHAT MORE ACCEPTABLE Christmas present to a loving wife, mother or sister than a Policy of Life Insurance in

THE PENN MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Only Truly Mutual Company in the City or State.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL..... $2,500,000
After paying losses to the am't of $1,200,000

There is a special advantage in taking out a policy now, as those who get their policies before January 1st will have the benefit of the 50 per cent. dividend of January next.

JOSEPH S. TRAVELLI, Agent,

OFFICE—37 FIFTH AVENUE,
2d Floor, Room No. 3.

no27:q60

NEW BOOKS.

The Building of the Ship. By Henry W. Lehrfellow.....	3 50
How Did I Know? By the author of "What Makes Me Grow?"	2 00
Dame Nature and Her Three Daughters. A Grandpapa's Tack and Stories About Natural History and Things of Daily Use. By Saintine, author of "Picciola."	1 50
Notes in England and Italy. By Mrs. Hawthorne.....	2 00
Ours lves. A Series of Essays on Women. By F. Lyon Linton.....	1 75
Discourses by Father Ygacinthe, translated by Leonard Woolsey Bacon.....	1 25
Railway Reminiscences. By M. G. Chatellen.	1 50
Our Own Birds, by Wm. L. Baily.....	
Ridworths and His Friends. By Geo. Wands. By E. Prentiss, author of the "Flower Book".....	1 25
Walks and Sailing on the Shores of the Mediterranean. By J. Henry Bennett, M. D.....	3 50

ROBERT S. DAVIS & CO.

192 Liberty Street.

DIARIES!

DIARIES!

DIARIES!

1870! 1870! 1870!

Our stock of Diaries is now complete, ranging in price from 35 cents to $4.75. Mailed upon receipt of price. State the number of days to a page and we will fill order the same day received.

JOSEPH HORNER,

No. 129 Smithfield Street,

no27:MWF PITTSBURGH, PA.

BACK FROM NEW YORK with a large stock of

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS,
FINE JEWELRY,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,

In every variety, just received for the Holidays, at

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

☞ All kinds of Hair Jewelry made to order.
no27

VALUABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated in Hanover township, Washington county, at Hanlin's Station, Pahhandle Railroad. Farm contains 100 acres, 70 of which is cleared and under fence; could produce 50 acres, 6 feet wide cut open. On which I erected a first class Flouring Mill with two run of burrs, and with all the new improvements found in a first-class mill; now in full operation. Also a neat Cottage House of 6 rooms, Tenant House and large Barn, 30 by 50, with stabling; a young Orchard bearing; the farm is well watered; located in a rich grain growing country. For terms and price, apply to B. McLAIN & CO., 104 Fourth avenue. no23

CARR, Mc

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lynch, John Floyd, John M. Murland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, 1869.

Gold was firmer to day under large covering of short sales below 122, and on account of purchases by the bull cliques in stocks who are determined to sustain the market until they have sold out. The administration, although anxious to see gold go lower feels alarmed at the effect of the rapid decline produced on the general business of the country. The country was never better prepared for a further decline of the gold premium than at present; everybody looked for lower gold when the large disbursements of January interest would come on the market, and business men as a general thing have bought goods but sparingly, also, importers have reduced their imports very largely, whilst our articles of export will seek a market even at a low figure. Producers in the early part of the fall held back in anticipation of higher prices, but not seeing anything in the immediate future that could assure them a more remunerative return, are now content to sell for what the crops will bring. A lower gold premium before the beginning of the new year would at once bring down all commodities, the price of food, manufactures and foreign goods, and with them labor and rents would decline. This would stimulate large emigrations to the rural districts and the far west, and relieve the cities of an idle surplus population who are only assisting in keeping up rents and high prices for living, without benefitting the community in large.

Government bonds advanced slightly to-day on higher gold, but the market is weak and dull, and the tendency is still towards a lower premium with liberal offers at the counters of bankers.

Stocks are strong again to-day. The cliques are doing every thing in their power to sustain the market and force the shots to cover.

Money is easy under a light demand. Business dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R Mertz: Gold, 122½; Silver, 119; Eighty one's, 115¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 113; do 1864, 110¾; do 1865, 111; do 1865, Convols, 113¾; do 1867, 113¾; do 1868, 113½; Ten Forties, 106¾; Adams Express Company 59½; Merchants Union Express, Company, 93½; American Express Company, 36½; Western Union Telegraph, 35; Reading, 88¾; New York Central, 88¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 26; Michigan Southern, 89¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89¼; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 105¼; Chicago & North Western, 73¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 88; Erie, 27¼.

EXCHANGE.	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £	$6,00	$6,15
Paris, francs	25¾	25
Berlin, thaler	73	94¾
Frankfort, florins	53	55

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 122¼; United States Sixes, 1881, 115¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 113; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 111; Ten-Forties, 106¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 113½; do. do. 1867, 113¾; do. do. 1868, 113½; Union Pacific Railroad, 96; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 107¾; Lake Superior 96.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 2, 1869.

Money was in pressing demand until after two o'clock and stringent rates for call loans at 7 per cent. Currency to coin interest on Government bonds and stocks, with some exceptional loans at 1-16@¼ per cent. The demand was generally supplied before 2:30, and after that time, money offered quite freely at 6@7. Discounts very dull at 10@15. Sterling dull 8⅝@9. Gold quieter: opened at 122¼, advanced to 122⅜, and closed dull at 122¼. Clearances $25,000,000. Carrying rates 3 per cent. currency to 7 gold, @7 currency, and 1-32@1-16 commission.

Governments dull; old bonds firm, under purchases of foreign bankers; new bonds comparatively neglected, owing to the continued sales by out of town investors. Coupons: 81, 15⅛@16: 62, 13¾; 64, 10⅝@10⅝; 65, 11@11¼; new, 13¾@13¾; 67, 13¾@13½; 68, 12½@13¼. 10 40s 6½@6⅝; Pacifics 7⅜@7½. Sub-Treasurer bought a million at 110 12-100@34 10s.

State Bonds unsettled. New Tennessees and North Carolinas lower; rest dull. Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees, 53¾; new do., 47; old North Carolinas, 44¾; new do., 31. Special tax 30¾. Stocks firm. Northwestern, Rock Island and Lake Shore were the most active stocks and absorbed the bulk of speculative interest among miscellaneous shares. The Pacific Mail was the only feature, and ranged from 49¼ to 50. The rise in this stock is due to the agitation of increased subsidy for the China line. Express shares weak.

Five thirty Prices.—Canton, 48½; Cumberland, 24½; Western Union, 35; Quicksilver, 13; Mariposa, 7¾; Preferred, 15½; Adams Express, 55¾; Wells Fargo, 16; American, 36¾; United States, 74½; Pacific Mail, 49¾; New York Central Consolidated, 88¾; Erie, 27; Preferred, 45; Harlem, 130; Hudson Scrip, 77½; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore, 85¾; Illinois Central, 133; Pittsburgh, 80¾; Northwestern 73½; Preferred, 88; Rock Island, 106¾; St. Paul, 67¾; Preferred, 83; Wabash, 54½; preferred, 70; Ft. Wayne, 86¾; Terre Haute, 27; preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 145; Ohio and Mississippi, 25; St. Joseph, 105.

Mining shares quiet; Boston prices: Calumet, 55; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 5; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 19.

The failure of a broad street firm, which was suspended some months ago, was reported on Stock exchange this morning. The liabilities are not large. The outflow of currency to the Southwest has fallen to a nominal amount. No further instructions have been received by Assistant Treasurer Foster, relative to December gold sales, and the proposals therefore stand as advertised.

Sub-Treasury balance, $57,605,267.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Inactivity still continues as a prominent feature. A large failure has occurred to-day in the cotton yarn trade. In prints the market is panicky, the Lancaster, Oriental, Richmonds and other makes are reduced to 11½c; white Wamsuttas are selling at 8 @8½c. Heavy brown sheetings—light stock and held firmly at 15 for all good makes, while Augusta, a southern make, is selling at 14.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 2, 1869.

We can report a moderate local demand for most of the leading commodities and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, and while trade at present cannot by any means be termed active, the prospects for the future are more encouraging than they have been for some time past. The resumption of navigation will take away a vast amount of coal, estimated at 5,000,000 bushels, as well as a large amount of Pittsburgh manufactures, and this when converted into cash, and remitted back, will tend very much towards easing the money market, which has been very tight for a month or more past. And with an easing up in money matters, business, generally, will improve, and this is what everybody is expecting and hoping for.

APPLES—In good supply and dull but unchanged—sales at $2@3 per bbl. The arrivals appear to be falling off somewhat.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—Is coming in pretty freely, and prices are weak, being unchanged; ranging from 30 to 35, for fair to choice roll.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 12@14 cts.

BEANS—$2,50@3.50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at 4½.

CONFECTIONS—$4,50@5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Is irregular and drooping—may be quoted in a jobbing way at 29@30.

CIDER—Sales all the way from $5 to $9 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; 18 for Factory; 20 for Ohio and 21 for New York Goshen.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull, with sales of old stock at 10½@11 and fresh receipts at 12@13.

DRIED FRUIT—There has been quite an active demand for apples within the past day or two, and we can report sales to go to another market, at 7½@8½c. Peaches in good supply and dull; round lots may be quoted at 9 for quarters and 10@10½ for halves—in small lots about a cent per lb more.

EGGS—Fresh packed scarce, but buyers are scarce at quotations, 38@40.

FEATHERS—Scarce and firmer and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is a shade firmer, with a slightly improved demand, though prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $5,00@6 per bbl for good to choice winter wheat.

GRAIN—There is no improvement to note in the demand for Wheat, and the market is quiet and unchanged—we continue to quote at $1.15@1.18. Oats in steady demand with sales on wharf and track at 47 and 50@52 for shelled. Rye is steady but unchanged—but few or no buyers above 95 though it is still quoted at 95@$1. Barley is quiet and rather dull; we continue to quote Spring at $1.00 @1.10, and Fall at $1.05@1.15.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny Diamond Scales at $146@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2 25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—Firm at $1.45@1,48 for Extra No. 1.

POULTRY—In good supply and dull but unchanged; dressed chickens, 11@13 cts, and Turkeys, 15@17.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; Prime Lake Shores quoted at 50@55, by the car load.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Are dull and weak; Shoulders, at 17; and Sugar Cured Hams, at 23@24c. Lard is quoted at 18½@19c in tierces, and 19½@20 cts in pails.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in fair demand with sales at $2,25@2,30. Cloverseed is quoted at $7,00@7,50. No demand for Timothy Seed.

SALT—Allegheny river brands quoted at $2 for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12 per ton.

WHISKY—A shade easier. Highwines, $1,05; Common Rectified $1,05; and Proof, do, $1,15.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 2, 1869.

The oil market continues quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. Compared with yesterday prices are without important change. Operators generally seem to be holding off, waiting for later developments, and it is not likely that there will be any great activity in business, until the effect of the present rise has been developed.

CRUDE.

The market, is quiet and unchanged Sales 5,000 bbls seller December at 15¾; 5,000 seller this month at 15¾; and 1,000 bbls Parker's Landing oil, for immediate delivery at 15¼, and 1,000 seller January to June at 14. No arrivals on this water, as yet, nor is it probable that there will be before to morrow or next day.

REFINED.

Market quiet and unchanged. Sale 1,000 bbls last half December at 32½; spot quoted at 30½@30¾, and December at 32@32¼. Antwerp quoted at 59 francs.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Peerless Oil Works, on account B. S. Duncan 80 bbls; Owston & Sowers, on account same 240; J. Wilkins on account P. & B. Pet. Co., 400; Wagner & Leech, on account G. S. Thomas 320; Lockhart & Co., on account Parker T. & Co. 240; H. W. C. Tweddle, on account G. S. Thomas 160; Fisher Bros., on account E. H. Long 240; J. Gallagher, on account L. B. & Co. 160; Fisher Bros., on account same 1,600; Lockhart, & F., on account Fisher Bros. 1,435; same, on account same 661.

Total shipments..... 5,349.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

National Refining Co. 208 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works 254 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 170 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 91 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 250 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total..... 973 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

A. Hertz 300 bbls refined to C Lennig Philadelphia.

Union Refining and Storing Company 334 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total..... 634 bbls

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, 1869.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle have been unusually light this week, and consequently, the offerings were much smaller than usual, and with an average demand, the market was much stronger and all grades of stock higher. Prime cattle were very scarce and may be quoted at ¼ to ⅜ higher than last week, and extra, if there had have been any such on sale, would probably have brought a half more. It is remarkable how the receipts have fallen off within the past week, when we take into consideration the fact that for the past two months the arrivals have been unusually large, not unfrequently, all the pens being full and overflowing. It is said, and there is evidently some truth in the report, that good cattle are scarce throughout the west, and farmers and stock growers who have this kind of stock are unwilling to sell unless they can realize fancy prices. We saw one drove of a drove of 110 head, of prime fat cattle, in Ohio, held at 8 cents there, which is about all that could be realized for the same grade of cattle here. As already intimated, parties holding good cattle feel that if they cannot get their price now, all they have to do is to hold on longer—as it is only a question of time.

Common grades of cattle are coming into all the leading markets pretty freely, and, until the past week or two, this grade of stock has been slow sale in this market at least, and to effect sales, holders were obliged to accept low figures. This week, however, has been an exception, which was owing to the very light run, and prices for common as well as the best are higher. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there was a drove of good cattle sold at 8 cts., and an extra drove, would probably have brought 8¼.

Peter Kiemen & Co. report having bought some fifteen car loads, for shipment to New York, at an average of 7 cents.

THURSDAY, November 25.—Smith & Blue for H Green to Marks 50, wgt 68,540, at 5,50; same for Difendorf to G Berry 15, wgt 12,850, at 430; Holmes, L. & Co. for McClarn to Aull 7, wgt 5,850, at 4,50; same for Judy to Marks 38, wgt 38,490, at 5,40; Hedges & Wyatt for S O'Donnell to Swiggart 9, wgt 3,580, at 4,60; same for Crossley to same 33, wgt 36,230, at 5,25; same for same to Hager 51, wgt 61,390, at 6,50; J R Bender to H Todd 87, wgt 83,310, at 4,75; J Dickerson to Lamb & M 25, wgt 28,850, at 7,00; A Greenwalt to J Roth 20, wgt 19,250, at 5,75; McCurdy to J Aull 19, wgt 19,070, at 5,55.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26.—Holmes, L. & Co. for Tucker & Bro. to J Aull 34, wgt 40,920, at 6,40; same for G Berry to Erb 24, wgt 17,990, at 4,15; same for Crothers to Pillman 53, wgt 51,720, at 5,05; same for Irwin & Bro. to Todd 19, wgt 19,050, at 5,25; same for Judy to G Styer 44, wgt 35,260, at 4,20; same for same to Styer & K. 80, wgt 79,360, at 4,60; same for Berry to same 7, wgt 5,910, at 4,50; Trauterman & Lo to Briggs 40, wgt 47,600; D Poland to Keller 20, wgt 16,740, at 5,05.

SATURDAY, November 27.—Holmes, L. & Co. for Gardner to Mallch 18, wgt 19,530, at 5,85; Orr & Williams for Pratt to Hendrickson 16, wgt 18,810, at 5,50.

TUESDAY, November 30.—Smith & Blue for Talmadge & Co. to Dudley 102, wgt 122,580, at 7,00; John Hunt to Duffy 8, wgt 11,060, at 7,00; J C Stuart to Kelly 13, wgt 13,450, at 6,00; Ward & Leow to Klemen 34, wgt 40,150; A H Judy to Briggs 32, wgt 36,780, at 6,75; Holmes, L. & Co. for Good to Kelly 10, wgt 7,620; Hedges & Taylor for Rose to Bachman 18, wgt 19,100, at 5,75; Ward & Leow to Wright & M. 22, wgt 19,610, at $4,60.

WEDNESDAY, December 1.—Hedgds & Taylor for Rose to Briggs 16, wgt 17,470, at 6¾; same for Goswhite to same 78, wgt 80,560, at 6; same for Paul to Eishleman 20, wgt 20,040, at 5,75; same for same to Wright & M 18, wgt 19,200, at 4,75; same for Woodard & Co. to Kennedy 54, 56,880, at 5,15; Smith & Blue for Talmadge & Co. to Kelly 16, wgt 16,960, at 5,62; same for Green to Wright & M. 84, wgt 77,310, at 4,90; same for Hahn to Bidwell 31, wgt 32,240, at 5,25; same for same to Buch 18, wgt 14,450, at 4; Holmes, L. & Co. for Cox & Co. to Hagar 34, wgt 39,280, at 6,90; same for Pate & Co. to Gillett & Co. 37, wgt 41,-630, at 6,50; same for Jackson to Kelly 19, wgt 16,080, at 4,60; same for Judy to same 72, wgt 81,120, at 5,75; same for Jackson to Wright & M. 20, wgt 19,900 at 5; same for Frew to Auil 19, wgt 20,-730, at 6,25; same for same to same 19, wgt 19,840, at 5,75; same for Judy to Voltz 25, wgt 17,060, at 4,05; Carper & Bowman to Lamb & M. 35, wgt 40,220, at 6,75; same to same 34, wgt 40,380, at 6,55; Ward & Leow to Kelly 38, wgt 39,-630, at 5,25; same to Wright & M. 6, wgt 5,030, at 4,75; Fairall to Morgan 19, wgt 19,280, at 5,90; Casterline to Auil 28, wgt 27,360, at 8; McClain to Kelley 20, wgt 17,730, at 4,80; Hemphill to Miller 15, wgt 20,550, at 6,70; Moore to Krail 21, 19,580, at 5,50.

THURSDAY, December 2.—Hedges & Taylor for Price to Schuck 19, wgt 22,-110, at 6,10; same for Huffman to Biddle 14, wgt 13,480, at 5,37; same for Cunneramus to Swigart 16, wgt 13,370, at 4,50; Holmes, L. & Co. for Glass to Briggs 8, wgt 9,330, at 7; same for Judy to same 8, wgt 9,870, at 6; Ward Leow to Swiggart 9, wgt 8,020, at 4,50.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep have also been very light this week, unusually so, and with a fair demand, there being an average attendance of eastern buyers, the market is more active than last week and prices are fully ⅓ a cent per pound higher. We now quote at 4@5c for fair to good, and 5½@5¾ for extra, though shippers alleged that the eastern market would justify them in paying over 6c for the best. As always is the case when the supply is light, and under the influence of a lively competion, prices are frequently advanced by the buyers themselves, to a point that affords little margin. Pidecock & Erismen bought 5 cars of prime sheep at 5¼, and Henry Miller bought a drove of fine wooled weathers, averaging between 111 and 112 pounds, at 7c; it is but proper to remark, however, that the cars from which the sheep were bought to feed, as no one could stand to pay these prices to ship to any of the eastern markets. Common 60 to 65 lb averages, may be quoted at 3 to 3½c.

HOGS.

The receipts of common hogs have been quite large this week, and, in consequence, New York shippers have been able to buy at a reduction, as this is the kind of hogs that is bought here for that market. Philadelphia hogs, however, are firm and prices are fully sustained, with a demand fully up to the supply. We now quote the former at 9¼@9¾@10, and the latter ot 10½@11.

Mat Johnston, of Coshocton, Ohio, had two cars of very fine hogs on sale—he held them at 11¼.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 29, 1869.

CATTLE.

The supply on sale to-day, although not as large as that of last week, was about equal to the demand, and had it not have been for the presence of several outside buyers, the market would have been a hard one, and there would doubtless have been quite a number left over unsold. The whole number on sale today footed up something like 1,100 head against 1,550 last week; of these 36 cars, or about 700 head, were from the west while the balance were driven in from Washington, Butler and other adjacent counties. There were five car loads bought for shipment to New York, and there was a pretty full attendance of stock buyers, and between the shippers, stock buyers and butchers, the pens were pretty well cleaned by 11 o'clock; it is possible there may have been a few left over.

The butchers did not seem to take hold as freely as usual, which may be attributed to the fact that they had a very bad meat market last week, the abundance of poultry having reduced the demand very materially. The Pittsburgh market was completely glutted with poultry on Saturday, and it was sold very low, dressed Turkeys going from 75@$1,00 and Chickens at 50@60 cts per pair; in addition, the country people are commencing to bring in a good deal of fresh meat and this, too, hurts the butcher. From present appearances it is probable that the butchers will have hard markets for another month, or until the country people have sold out, pretty generally, their poultry and meat.

Compared with last week, prices have undergone no quotable change. Prime fat Cattle sold readily and that, too, at full rates; indeed, all grades of stock, so far as we could discover, brought fully last weeks prices. Prime to extra fat steers sold at 7@7¼; good to medium, 6 to 6½, and stockers at 4@5¼.

Of the Cattle on sale to-day, 17 cars were from Chicago; 2from Xenia; 1 from Bellefontaine; 2 from Indianapolis; 1 from Marion; 1 from Larue; 3 from Muncie; 2 from Mansfield; 1 from Crestline; 1 from Vanport and 5 from points not named—making in all 36 cars or about 700 head.

D. B. Taylor sold 7 head of mixed stock at 4@6 cts.

Sheitemantic & Stouffer sold 25 head of mixed Butler Co. stock, at 5@6 cts.

Hedges & Taylor sold 40 head mixed stock at 4½@6.

Nicholas Carr sold 25 head of Ohio mixed stock 4½@6.

Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold 65 head mixed stock at 4½@7¼.

Chas. Metz sold 16 head prime Washington Co. steers at 7—sold 11 to Bellsteine.

L. & J. Shamberg 190; sold stockers at 4½@6; fat cattle at 5½@7¼.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 57 head of mixed stock at 4½@7¾.

S. Marks Bro. sold 98 stockers at 4,70 to 5,25; fat cattle at 6@7¾.

Traurman & Lobman sold 80 head of Washington Co. stock at 5½@7¼.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 72 head of Ohio stock at 5¾@7½.

Peter Hartman sold 27 head mixed stock from Green Co. at 3¾@6.

S. Lowenstine sold 11 head Washington Co. stock at 5,70 to 7.

L. Rothchilds & Zeigler 46 head from Washington Co. at 5@7.

Katz & Keefer sold 95 head from Chicago at 4¾@7.

Kauffman 11 head from Washington Co. at 4½@4¾.

Kraus & Haas sold 72 head of mixed stock from Ohio at 4@7.

Jacob Needy sold 45 head at 5@7.

M. Verner sold 40 head of Washington Co. stock at 5@6¾.

Smith & Blue sold 40 head mixed stock at 4½@6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of this class of stock on sale to-day was comparatively light, 1,800 head, but it was, nevertheless, about equal to the demand, and while the market may have been quite as firm as last week, prices as a general thing, have undergone no change. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, some extra sheep were sold at $5@5,50 per head; prime may be quoted at $3,50@4; fair, $2,50@3, and scalawags $1,25@2. Lambs sold from $1,50 to $3,50@4.

J. B. Taylor sold 80 head sheep at an average of $2,20.

Stakoly & Bro 250; sheep at $2@3,50 @4; lambs at $1,50@2,50.

Smith & Blue had 460, all wholesaled at $1,50@4,75.

Mattin Eckert sold 70 head sheep at $2,50@4.

Garwin & Co. sold 175 sheep and lambs at an average of $2,50 per head.

J. F. Alburn 150 sheep.

W. Neely sold 170 sheep of pretty good quality, supposed to average about $2,75.

John Christy sold 180 sheep at $2@3.

Kuaffman sold 60 head scalawag sheep at $1,25—40 unsold.

Jonathan Davis sold 127 sheep at $3,50 @5,50.

W. Adams sold 100 head sheep at an average of $4,50—Chas. Welde having purchased 25 at $5,50 per head.

HOGS.

There was a very good retail demand for hogs to day, but while the sales may have been larger in the aggregate, prices compared with last week have undergone no essential change, ranging from $9,75 to $11,50 per cwt. gross, in a retail way, for common to prime averages.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Cotton dull and ¼c lower; sales of 1,600 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts of 11,677 bbls; without decided change, with moderate business, part for export; sales of 10,800 bbls at $4,75@5,10 for superfine State western, $5,50@6,25 for extra State, $5,35@6,30 for extra western, $6,30@6,60 for white wheat extra, $5,55@6,30 for R. H. O., $6@6,50 for extra St. Louis, $6,50@9 for good choice do. closing inquiet—including 2,500 bbls low grades extra western and State for export at $5,50@5,85. Rye flour quiet; sales of 100 bbls at $4,85@6. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer: sales of 350 bbls western at $1,04@1,04½, chiefly $1,04. Wheat: receipts 125,647 bush; market a shade firmer and moderately active; sales of 83,000 bush, at $1,30@1,31 for No. 2 spring, $1,36 for No. 1 do., $1,55@1,58 for winter red and amber western and $1,55@1,58 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull; sales of 12,000 bush, at $1,08 for choice two rowed State, and four rowed State on private terms. Barley Malt dull. Corn: receipts 1,463 bush; market dull and scarcely 1c lower; sales of 3,800 bush, at $1,08@1,09 for unsound mixed western, $1,11@1,13 for sound do. and $1,10 for new white southern. Oats: receipts 590,436 bush; market heavy; sales of 51,000 bush, at 64½@65c for western and 65@66c for State. Canada Peas in moderate request; sales 5,800 bu at $1,08 in bond. Rye quiet. Coffee steady; sales 200 sks Rio on private terms. Sugar quiet; sales 168 hhds Cuba at 10⅜@11c; 111 bxs Havana on private terms. Molasses quiet; sales 150 bbls New Orleans at 75@78c. Petroleum quiet and dull; crude, 32½c for refined. Hops quiet at 18@22c for American. Linseed oil heavy at 92@95c, cost. Spirits turpentine dull at 44¼@45½c. Pork firmer and quiet; sales 350 bbls at $32,25@32,75 for new mess; $33@33,50 for old do; $25,00@24 for prime; $27,50@30,00 for prime mess; also 250 bbls new mess, seller for January, at $31,75, and 500 do, seller Jan. and Feb., at $32. Beef steady, with sales of 150 bbls at $6@13 for new plain mess, $10@17 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef dull; sales 450 tierces at $20@28 for prime mess, and $30@33 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet, with sales of 100 bbls $15@17 for old and $30@33 for new. Cut meats firm, with sales 140 pkgs at 12@13c for shoulders and 17@17½c for hams. Middles a shade firmer; sales 20 boxes city at 16¾@17c, and 900 boxes Cumberland cut, seller January and February. Lard firmer, with sales 370 tierces at 19¼@19¾c for steam, and 19@19¼c for kettle rendered; also 1,75c tierces steam at 19c, seller December, and 19@19¼c, seller February. Butter quiet at 20@33c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 17@18c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady. Shipments: 20,000 bush wheat, per steamer, 9d.

Latest—Flour closed steady, with a moderate export and home trade demand for medium and common grades. Wheat quiet and firm, with a fair export demand at $1,30@1,31 for No. 2 spring, $1,36@ 1,37½ for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats lower and dull, at 64@64½c for western. Corn dull and heavy, at $1,10@1,12½ for sound mixed western, New York quiet and unchanged. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats steady and quiet. Bacon nominal. Lard firm at 19½@19¾c for good to prime steam. Eggs quiet and without any decided change.

CHICAGO, December 2.—Eastern exchange, ¼ premium and par, selling. Flour quiet, a shade more active; sales of spring extra at $5,57½@5,50. Wheat, fairly active, at 14@14½c higher; sales of No. 1 at 94½c; No. 2 sold at 92¼@92½c; closed at 91c; this afternoon the market was irregular; 91c cash, and seller December, 91c cash, and seller January; 92½c seller last half of January; closing easier and a shade more active; sales of No. 2 at 80@81½c; closing quiet and weak, at 80c; this afternoon market was dull and nominal, at 80c for No. 2. Oats, steady at yesterday's range, and closing at 41¾@42c. Rye, moderately active, at 1c higher; sales of No. 2 at 76@76c; rejected at 74c; closing at 75c for No. 2. Barley dull and steady, closing at 85c for No. 2. Highwines firm; sales at 95@97c, closing firm. Sugar 13¼@ 14¾c for common to prime Cuba. Provisions firm; mess pork advanced 50c on cash and 75c@$1,25 on June delivery; sales at $30 cash and $31,50@32 for January delivery, closing at $30,50 cash. Lard stronger at 18c cash and 18¼c seller January. Bulk meats firm; short ribs, ten days in salt, 14¾c, do twenty days, 15c; shoulders, twenty days in salt, 12½c; green hams, ten days in salt, at 15c. Dressed hogs quiet and higher at $11,50@12,80, dividing on 200.

CINCINNATI, December 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged, with sales of middlings at 23¾@24c. Whisky dull, with sales at $1 on a short time and 98c cash. Flour in fair demand; sales at $31,50, but $31,50 bid. Bulk meats unchanged and no demand; shoulders held at 12½c, sides at 16c and 16½c for clear rib and clear packed. Bacon inactive, but with little demand; shoulders 13c, and sides 18½c for clear rib and clear sides packed. Lard held at 17¾ and 18½c, with sales at ⅛c below these rates. Sugar cured hams 21 to 22c. Hogs firm and in good demand but offered more freely; closing at $10@10,50, with receipts of 4,500. Cattle weak; sales at $3,50@4,50 for common to prime, with sales of 4,000 pounds at 11, 14 and 15½c for shoulders, sides and hams.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—Flour: superfine $4,75@5,50; extras $5,37@5,50. Wheat; red $1,30@1,34; Virginia white $1,35. Rye held at $1,10. Corn less active; old yellow $1,10; new 87@90c. Oats firmer at 67@72c. Petroleum feverish; crude at 24c, and refined 30½c. Whisky dull at $1,04@1,05.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Live Hogs firm and active at 10@15c higher: $4,00@9,85 for fair to medium; $10@10,40 for good to choice, and $10,50@10,75 for extra prime Cattle quiet, steady and firmer at $3,50@ 4,75 for common to fair; $5@6,50 for good to prime steam, and 19@23c for kettle rendered; also 1,75c tierces steam at 19c, seller December, and 19c@19½c, seller February. Butter quiet at 20@33c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 17@18c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady. Shipments: 20,000 bush wheat, per steamer, 9d.

Latest—Flour closed steady, with a moderate export and home trade demand for medium and common grades. Wheat quiet and firm, with a fair export demand at $1,30@1,31 for No. 2 spring, $1,36@ 1,37½ for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats lower and dull, at 64@64½c for western. Corn dull and heavy, at $1,10@1,12½ for sound mixed western, New York quiet and unchanged. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats steady and quiet. Bacon nominal. Lard firm at 19½@19¾c for good to prime steam. Eggs quiet and without any decided change.

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CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Live Hogs firm and active at 10@15c higher: $4,00@9,85 for fair to medium; $10@10,40 for good to choice, and $10,50@10,75 for extra prime Cattle quiet, steady and firmer at $3,50@ 4,75 for common to fair; $5@6,50 for good to prime steam, and 19@23c for kettle rendered; also 1,75c tierces steam at 19c, seller December, and 19c@19½c, seller February. Butter quiet at 20@33c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 17@18c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady. Shipments: 20,000 bush wheat, per steamer, 9d.

Latest—Flour closed steady, with a moderate export and home trade demand for medium and common grades. Wheat quiet and firm, with a fair export demand at $1,30@1,31 for No. 2 spring, $1,36@ 1,37½ for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats lower and dull, at 64@64½c for western. Corn dull and heavy, at $1,10@1,12½ for sound mixed western, New York quiet and unchanged. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats steady and quiet. Bacon nominal. Lard firm at 19½@19¾c for good to prime steam. Eggs quiet and without any decided change.

CHICAGO, December 2.—Eastern exchange, ¼ premium and par, selling. Flour quiet, a shade more active; sales of spring extra at $5,57½@5,50. Wheat, fairly active, at 14@14½c higher; sales of No. 1 at 94½c; No. 2 sold at 92¼@92½c; closed at 91c; this afternoon the market was irregular; 91c cash, and seller December, 91c cash, and seller January; 92½c seller last half of January; closing easier and a shade more active; sales of No. 2 at 80@81½c; closing quiet and weak, at 80c; this afternoon market was dull and nominal, at 80c for No. 2. Oats, steady at yesterday's range, and closing at 41¾@42c. Rye, moderately active, at 1c higher; sales of No. 2 at 76@76c; rejected at 74c; closing at 75c for No. 2. Barley dull and steady, closing at 85c for No. 2. Highwines firm; sales at 95@97c, closing firm. Sugar 13¼@ 14¾c for common to prime Cuba. Provisions firm; mess pork advanced 50c on cash and 75c@$1,25 on June delivery; sales at $30 cash and $31,50@32 for January delivery, closing at $30,50 cash. Lard stronger at 18c cash and 18¼c seller January. Bulk meats firm; short ribs, ten days in salt, 14¾c, do twenty days, 15c; shoulders, twenty days in salt, 12½c; green hams, ten days in salt, at 15c. Dressed hogs quiet and higher at $11,50@12,80, dividing on 200.

CINCINNATI, December 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged, with sales of middlings at 23¾@24c. Whisky dull, with

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.*

A Few Days Ago, an inmate of the Country Home died, after spending nineteen years in the institution.

Sent to the Poor Farm.—Yesterday morning, the last insane man brought to the lockup, was sent to the City Poor Farm.

Hockenberry, the Butler county murderer, will be executed next Tuesday. He is preparing himself zealously to meet his God.

The Street Commissioners are paving sidewalks with a vengeance just now. That's right. We hope the good work will continue to go on.

Lost Dog.—Attention is called to a card in another part of the paper, headed "Lost Setter Dog." A liberal reward will be paid if the property is returned to this office.

Break Down.—Yesterday afternoon a dray loaded with plows broke down on Penn street, near Seventeenth. The street was obstructed for a time with the wrecked vehicle and its contents.

Arrested and Fined.—Martin and Kate Donnelly were arrested in West Pittsburgh yesterday by officer Stemuler, of Justice Baker's police, for acting in a drunken and disorderly manner. Fined and discharged.

For a Hearing.—Yesterday, Peter Crowe was before Alderman Miller, of Allegheny, charged with obtaining goods to the value of $231 49, from Edward Maguire, under false pretences. He was committed for a hearing next Saturday.

In the Lock-up.—Franzell, the chap who engaged in a series of larcenies, as noted in yesterday's paper, is still in the lock-up. An information has been made against him by another of his victims, and a hearing in the three will take place this morning.

Masonic.—Wednesday evening the annual election for officers of Jefferson Lodge No. 288, A. Y. M., was held, with the following result: W. M., Joseph Lautner; S. W., R. C. Oehmler; J. W., Fred H. Eggers; Treasurer, Jacob Hochuly; Secretary, Wm. Miller.

Big Strikes.—A special dispatch from Oil City announces that a new well has been struck on the Independent tract. It is producing two hundred and seventy-five barrels per day. Another well has been struck on the Clark farm. It is producing three hundred barrels per day and increasing.

Against the Ordinance.—Yesterday Street Commissioner McFadden made information before Alderman Neeper charging Devlin & O'Conner, contractors, with tearing up a pavement on Diamond alley above Smithfield street, in violation of ordinance, permission not having been granted them. Warrant issued.

Clear Channel.—The channel of the Ohio river, near Parkersburg, is entirely clear of derrick lines on the Ohio side. The piles by which the derrick was supported are still in the river. They stand, some above and some below, and are about in a line with the piers. Signals marking the places, are kept in view day and night. The other lines surrounding the piers have not been removed.

Stylish.—Yesterday the members of the police detachment on duty on Fifth avenue, all made their appearance with very handsome new caps, to distinguish them from the linemen and other officers. The caps are blue, and made in the navy style, a silver band encircling them, and a very neat wreath, enclosing the number of the wearer, is placed on the front.

Needs a Pavement.—We would respectfully direct the attention of the Street Commissioner to the unpaved, muddy sidewalk opposite the Second ward school house, Penn street. It should be paved at once, as it is too bad that so much black mud should have to be tracked through day after day and month after month by pedestrians on that thoroughfare.

The Shugart Case.—Last Thursday the motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Philopena Shugart, who was recently convicted for poisoning her husband, in Butler, was heard and overruled by Judge M'Guffin. Jacob Ziegler, Esq., was appointed a commissioner to take testimony in regard to her alleged insanity. Martin, the paramour of Mrs. Shugart, will be tried at the January term.

Taken Home.—The body of W. H. H. Wise, the express messenger who committed suicide at Cleveland, arrived at the Allegheny depot, Wednesday night, and was examined by a number of his friends in this city. It appears he shot himself twice, once in the region of the heart and again in the temple. The body was to be forwarded to Hagerstown for interment.

Disputed Ownership.—Jacob Wrinkler made information before Alderman Bolster, yesterday, against John Lattner for larceny, alleging John had carried away from the Allegheny drove yards a lot of dead sheep. At the hearing the accused explained that he had purchased a lot of sheep, and when not only her main support, but the constant employment renders her so happy that it is always a pleasure to visit her. In going from room to room you would find all busy, the widow daily and hourly closely applying herself to the sewing machine to support herself and children. Another one, a soldier's widow, who nobly and industriously works on, lovingly clings to her fatherless children and refuses to be separated from them, has preferred, during the past year, under very trying circumstances, to support them by her own exertions. Some seek employment outside of the building; while others are sick. Some of these are living, as it were, on the outer limits of this world, watching and waiting for the Master's summons.

The inmates of the home are of a respectable class of Christain people. Mistakes have been made in taking in improper persons, but as soon as the managers were aware of it they have been removed; many at present in the home have been in since it has been established, some that are sick, and feeble, having no one to care for them, were placed here by kind friends, and made comfortable. Such acts of benevolence to the aged Christians will be blessed, for in the sight of God that is pure religion.

Religious services have been held during the past year every Lord's day afternoon conducted by the friends of the home, and during the summer and fall a Friday evening meeting held by the Young Men's Christian Association. These meetings have been a source of pleasure and we hope a great benefit to all; the gentlemen who have charge of them have been very faithful and prompt, and for their kindness to this people, the board tender their sincere thanks, hoping that in imparting good to others, their own souls will be blessed, and the missionary work will bring forth fruit for the Master's kingdom.

No deaths have occurred this year in the home, Providence in His wisdom, has spared the mother for her children, and the one who lingers with an incurable disease, is being perfected through much suffering, for the realms of joy; and for years one has been laid on a bed of sickness, exemplifying in her Christian resignation the manifest grace of God, while others are living epistles for Christ.

For gratuitous services of Dr. Miller, who is ever ready when called upon, for money received from a friend, and to every one who has in any way contributed to the comfort and happiness of the inmates of the home, the Board of Managers tender their sincere thanks.

Although death has not entered the Home, get he has gone forth with his sickle into the harvest field while the grain was fully ripe and ready to sown. Mrs. E. J. Patterson, one of the benefactors of this Home, whose heart was ever aglow to the spiritual and bodily wants of the poor, and whose sympathetic nature and wise councils were ever manifested in all her walks through life, and at death, she left many testimonials behind her. The receipt of five hundred dollars, which she bequeathed to the Widows' Home Association, is acknowledged with profound thanks. May her example be worthy of imitation, and through such acts of benevolence may we yet see the Widows' Home beautified and made every way suitable for the object for which it was established.

J. M. SMITH.

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Nov. 30,	" " cash for rents	527 75
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1868.	CR.	
Dec. 14,	By paid bill Whistler & Aiken	22 05
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1869		
Jan. 25,	" " Mr. Swartz	2 00
Feb. 18,	" " Insurance	75 00
May 19,	" " Reed & Craig	3,70
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Board of Public Charities.

At Harrisburg on Tuesday the newly appointed Board of Public Charities assembled for the purpose of organization. There were present Messrs. Kane, Coleman, Worthington and Harrison. F. B. Penniman, Esq., being ill, was absent Governor Geary addressed the members briefly, thanking them for accepting the onerous trust tendered them, and complimenting them personally on their ability and integrity, and expressed confidence in them. He spoke of the importance of the trust reposed in them; and it was in consideration of this that they had been selected, because of their well known character as citizens and their experience as humanitarians.

Colonel Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, then administered the oath of office to each member. The Board then retired to the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office, where they remained in consultation, with doors closed until about two o'clock.

Gen. Kane was chosen President and Dr. Worthington Secretary and General Agent, which makes a vacancy in the membership of the Board, which the Governor will fill. The Board did not deem it necessary at the present time to appoint a Corresponding Secretary.

Adjourned to meet at the residence of Mr. Harrison in Philadelphia, this afternoon at three o'clock.

New Goods and Cheap.

Messrs. McPherson & Muhlanbring, merchant tailors, No. 10 Sixth street, (late St. Clair,) have just received a large and varied stock of the most seasonable goods, which have been purchased in the Eastern market, under the personal inspection of one of the members of the firm, on the most favorable terms for cash, and which they are prepared to manufacture into suits, of the latest and most fashionable style at the very cheapest rates. This firm has one of the most skilful and artistic cutters to be found anywhere, and always furnish garments of the neatest fit and best workmanship. Those who patronize them may rest assured that they will be satisfied, as Messrs. McPherson & Muhlanbring are not only polite and accommodating, but adepts in their business. See advertisement in another column.

Appropriation Illegal.

A young man, Thomas Rowen, entered Cohen's clothing store on Penn street, yesterday afternoon, and examined a lot of goods. He was departing without making any purchase, when Mr. Cohen discovered that he had suddenly become very corpulent. A policeman was called and Thomas taken into custody, when a pair of pantaloons, doubled up under his coat, explained the mystery. Alderman Taylor had the chap up for larceny. He was committed to jail for a hearing this morning.

WIDOWS' HOME.

Third Annual Report of the Widows' Home Association of Allegheny City.

The annual meeting of the Widows' Home Association of Allegheny was held November 29th, 1869, and a resolution ordering the publication of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer was passed, and the following officers and managers for the ensuing year elected:

President—Mrs F. R. Brunot.
Vice President—Mrs. Dr. Trevor.
Secretary—Miss J. M. Smith.
Treasurer—Mrs. R. D. Thompson.
Managers—Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Garman, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. James Hoag, Mrs. Miller, Miss Whitten.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Executive Committee of the Widows' Home Association offer their third annual report to the beneficiaries of Allegheny City.

The Relief Society of which this Association is composed in following out the divine injunction given in the word of God, to his people to care for Widows and Orphans, and caring for them they felt an earnest desire to establish this Home and it is all who should be received into it to a feeling of selfreliance, and dependance on their own exertion for support, and by requiring a small rent from them, it would inspire them with an independence and willingness to pay their rent and at the same time the Home would be made self sustaining and the necessary expenses of the building could be met; this idea has been successfully carried out, and but very little trouble has been experienced during the past year with regard to Regularity when the Collector goes round the rent if possible, is awaiting her; only two have been in default. Twenty-one families have been in the Home during the past year, two of these have been dismissed and two moved out.

The inmates, as far as health will permit, are industrious, which is a marked feature of the occupants of the Home. Some have to work very busily to support their families. Others who are very old, and not able to do actual work, manage to earn a great deal by knitting and plain sewing. One old lady, who is in her ninety-third year, has knit during the past year many pairs of stockings for the Orphans' Asylum, the proceeds of which have been not only her main support, but the constant employment renders her so happy that it is always a pleasure to visit her. In going from room to room you would find all busy, the widow daily and hourly closely applying herself to the sewing machine to support herself and children. Another one, a soldier's widow, who nobly and industriously works on, lovingly clings to her fatherless children and refuses to be separated from them, has preferred, during the past year, under very trying circumstances, to support them by her own exertions. Some seek employment outside of the building; while others are sick. Some of these are living, as it were, on the outer limits of this world, watching and waiting for the Master's summons.

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THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, December 2.—In the case of James B. Palmer vs. James M. Brigham et al., the jury found for the defendants.

John Conner's heirs vs. the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company; action to recover damages sustained by the death of James Connor, who was switch-tender, in the employment of the Company, and was struck and killed on the 26th of May, 1867, by a passing train. Juror withdrawn and judgment of non suit entered.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

49. Malone vs. White et al.
155. Schenly vs. Bracken.
193. Johnson vs. Smith.
120. Rogers vs. Bracken.
58. Dravo vs. Owens, S. B. E. Bennett.
62. O. L. Burbridge vs. McDevitt.
1. Huckenstein vs. Thoern.
5 Hoeveler et al. vs. Gready's adm'x.

Quarter Sessions Court.

The Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer will be in session on Monday next, when the following cases will be taken up:

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

281.	Com. vs.	Wm. R. Cramer.	
431.	"	"	Florence Sullivan.
393.	"	"	Andrew Malsch et al.
410.	"	"	C. D. Brigham et al.
411.	"	"	Geo. Cochran et al.
305.	"	"	Jos. Conavan et al.
141.	"	"	M. Schiverman, 3 cases.
1.	"	"	Zsadick Hultz.
2.	"	"	Thos. D. Davis.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

	Com. vs.	John Anderson.	
353.	"	"	Dennis Crowley.
64.	"	"	Sam'l Newton et al.
220.	"	"	John Vohr.
218.	"	"	Samuel and Agustae Rill.
352.	"	"	Christian Feld.
411.	"	"	Thomas S. Maple.
350.	"	"	Casper Fielder.
360.	"	"	John Dolheimer, 2 cases.
3.	"	"	M. L. Malone.
4.	"	"	Jno. Leiser.
5.	"	"	J. W. Brittan.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

418.	Com. vs.	John A. McGraw.	
435.	"	"	John Tetley.
436.	"	"	H. Vierheiler.
46.	"	"	A. G. Walters.
306.	"	"	Thos. Hughes et al.
424.	"	"	Wm. Purviance.
6.	"	"	Jessie Boyle et al.
7.	"	"	Jourse Berger.
8.	"	"	Simon Schuh.
9.	"	"	A. A. McGennis.
10.	"	"	Leonard Brucker.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, December 2.—In the case of Morrison, Baer & Co. vs. A. W. Holthouse, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $540 75.

Beippus vs. McCully and Co., action to recover for work and labor done. Jury out.

James D. Verner vs. J. M. Carson & Co., action in ejectment for the undivided half of the real estate upon which Carson & Co.'s brewery is erected, to enforce the payment of a claim of $6,000 due from Joshua Rhodes to James D. Verner. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

289. Manchester vs. Hatch, et al.
295. Reinach vs. Brechold.
294. Coulter vs. Weiss, et al.
295. Lorain vs. McFarland.
296. Lynn vs. Cluley.
297. Ewart vs. Richardson.
299. Hawthorne vs. Meisel.
300. Enler vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
301. Commonwealth et al. vs. Ahl.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Our readers must have observed how remarkably the agencies of Life Insurance Companies have been multiplied in this city. If the records of some of these agencies were examined, it would be found that an almost incredible number and amount of life risks have been taken. This, in our opinion, betokens a wise and provident policy on the part of the assured. The expediency of life insurance is well settled in the minds of most judicious thinkers, both as a provision which every prudent head of a family, or every person on whom the comfort of others depends, will make, and as a secure and profitable investment of capital, or of savings, paying in the end quite as well as government securities.

The public mind being awake to these primary considerations, it remains only for every one desirous of insuring his life, to seek only such wealthy and well-managed corporations as, when the pay day comes, will certainly be able and willing promptly and honorably to pay up the sum insured. Among the companies entitled especially to this confidence, and prominent among them, we are free to say that upon a careful examination of its statement of assets and of its system of insurance, should be classed *"The New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company."* The chief office of the company is at Newark, N. J. Gentlemen of the highest standing for moral character, upright dealings and business tact, in this city, are devoted to the management of its affairs. A powerful list of directors gives local strength and prestige, and its branches throughout the country are under the supervision of able and experienced general agents. The Company is not addicted to much display, but has, by a quiet, energetic and honorable administration, worked its way up through a steady progression to its present well established strength and position, quadrupling its assets, in the last four years, and raising its income from zero to a quarter of a million. This remarkable increase is an earnest of the confidence of the community in its management, as well as in the equity and liberality of its plans.

The non-forfeiture feature was adopted by this Company as a specialty from the beginning, and has done much to commend it to popular favor, and this feature has been so modified recently, as to obviate every objection.

The Company has established a General Agency in this city, at No. 167½ Wood street, (second floor), and confided its management to Mr. Henry Kirkpatrick, thus evincing a disposition to present its claims to the Pittsburgh community, through the efforts of a citizen, long and favorably known among us for his agreeable manners, his diligence in business, his unquestionable integrity, and for remarkable proficiency as a professional accountant,—many of our merchants and manufacturers having found him the only man capable of unravelling their tangled and confused account books and bringing order out of confusion.

Mr. Kirkpatrick will address himself at once to the important duties of his agency, and it will be no fault of the Company in any of its regulations, or of the liberal and safe Institution, or of the accomplished agent of its Pittsburgh branch, if a large and profitable business shall not quickly justify its establishment here.

Real Estate Register.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of W. H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder for the county of Allegheny, Tuesday, December 2, 1860:

Thomas Carlin to Wm. Langkamp, Nov 29, 1869; lot on Leacock street, Allegheny, 100 by 72 etc $4,500
Charles T. Johnson et ux. to Jos. Johnson, Oct. 26, 1869; lot in Temsty Borough, 50 by 90 feet $6,400
C. Hanson Love to Samuel Turner, Aug. 2, 1869; two pieces of ground in North Fayette Township $1,000
Alfred J. Rankin et ux. to Dr. D. N. Rankin, Nov. 4, 1869; lot 9, Manhattan street 122 by 22 ..... $1,000
Michael Marran to Wm. Ford, Nov. 29, 1869; four lots in Lower St. Clair township in a plan laid out by the grantee 132 by 200 feet $1,000
Wm. Evans, Jun. to Jas. Redding, two of the above lots in Lower St. Clair township, Coal Hill, Sept. 18, 1869, 330 by 50 feet $225
Thomas H. Godwin to Wm. M. Young and Wm. Phillips, Dec. 1, 1869; lot on Mt. Washington, formerly Lower St. Clair township, 100 by 50 feet $1,500
David L. Patterson to Jacob Ross, Dec. 2, 1867, lot on Fayette street, Allegheny, 20 by 122 feet $1,000
G. Kaiser to Wm. Wechter and Louis Loth, Nov. 2, 1869; lot on Nixon street, Allegheny, 20 by 120 feet $2,200
Wm. A. Law et ux. to Henry W. Oliver, Jr., May 28, 1869; lot in the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, on Centre avenue, 20 by 76 feet $1,000
Julian G. Maddock to Thos. H. Gooding, Nov. 20, 1869; two lots in Mt. Washington, on Sycamore street, by 330 feet to High street, with buildings $1,900

Guardians' Investments.

The Pennsylvania act of Assembly of April 13th, 1854, enlarged the subjects of investment by guardians, providing that after leave obtained from the proper Court, it should be lawful for any trustee, committee or guardian to invest money in ground rents or other real estate. To protect the interest of the heirs of the ward, the act provides that no change shall be made in the course of succession by such changes of investment as regards the heirs or next of kin of the *cestui que trust.* The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that, under the law, where the moneys of a minor married woman were invested by her guardian in real estate, the character of her husband's interest was not changed, and that on her death without issue he was entitled to the real estate absolutely.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Monthly Meeting—Reports and Routine Business—The Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held at their office, Fourth avenue.

Present—Messrs. Douglass, Fitzsimmons, Hays, Hartley, McKee, Kincaid and Shaw.

Secretary Fortune read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Mr. W. D. Patterson, Superintendent of the Home, presented his report for November, showing that 25 persons, 14 males and 12 females had been admitted to the institution during the month. During the same time 30 persons had left, leaving at the Home, Dec. 1st 80 males and 86 females, total 166, a nett decrease from Nov. 1st of 4. Three children were born during the month, two of whom were twins who subsequently died. Of those leaving 7 were by death.

Dr. Benham, physician, reported a total of 70 visits paid and 6 office patients attended to.

Dr. Rex, assistant physician, according to his report, visited 61 times, and attended 10 office cases. The reports were received and filed.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Mr. McKee presented the following:

Resolved, That the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh, in conjunction with the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City and the county, appoint a committee to confer with those having authority over the Western Pennsylvania Hospital to have that institution devoted to its original purpose.

This resolution has reference to the building now occupied as a Soldiers' Home. Years ago the property, twenty-four acres in all, upon which this edifice is erected, was presented to the city by the representatives of the Schenly and Denny estates, for a city hospital site. After the building had been constructed it was occupied for this purpose for some time. Subsequently, it passed by legislative grant into the hands of the managers of the Dixmont Hospital, in trust as an additional institution for the insane. When Dixmont was entirely completed, and ample, and but little used for this purpose, and during the war was taken in charge by the Government as a Soldiers Home, to which purpose it has since been devoted. It is kept up now by the interest accruing from an investment of $100,000 received at the Sanitary Fair held here during the war. The object of the resolution is to ascertain if the Hospital cannot be converted into a City and County Hospital as originally intended. At present there is nothing of that kind here, and the necessity for such an institution is becoming more apparent every day with the increase of our size and population.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. S. McKee, Dr. Shaw and Gen. J. B. Sweitzer appointed on behalf of the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—There are few actors on the American stage who are greater favorites in this community than Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. It is therefore with pleasure we have noticed the movement to tender them this evening at the Opera House a grand farewell testimonial complimentary benefit. We confidently anticipate one of the largest, most brilliant and fashionable audiences that has been drawn together on similar occasion in this city. Three splendid pieces, the "Irish Lion," "Patieffee and Perseverance" and the "Irish Tutor," will be presented on the occasion, and as Pittsburgh audiences are inexorable in their demands for speech making, Barney will quite likely address himself to the audience assembled to pay him marked compliment.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—An unusually attractive bill is presented at the "Old Drury" to-night. Little Mac and the four brightest stars of minstrelesy will make their last but one appearance. We look to see another rousing house to-night.

THE ACADEMY.—The Drummer Boy of Shiloh has proved the great sensation of the season, and the Academy is nightly crowded to its utmost capacity. It is a grand play, well put upon the stage, and each and every part is sustained with true histrionic ability. Seats for this may be secured in advance at the office of Mr. E. S. Smith, Methodist Book Building, 129 Smithfield street, second floor.

Taking it Cool.

This morning about one o'clock a couple of policemen arrested an individual found wandering near the St. James Hotel, Liberty street, without his clothing, at least none to speak of, a linen undergarment constituting his sole raiment. The wanderer gave his name as Wm. Murphy, and indicated his stopping place, the residence of his father-in-law, Fountain street. When taken there the officers learned that William had been drinking freely during the day and evening, and had arisen from his bed, Notwithstanding a bitter chilly night, managed to elude their vigilance and escaped from the house. He is employed on the Pan Handle Road, resides at Dennison, Ohio, with his wife and two children, and had been on a visit to Pittsburgh. Somehow he had conceived the idea that his father-in-law sought his money and life, which induced him to leave the house. The officers thought it best in William's condition to retain him in custody, and after persuading him to don clothing, locked him in charge of Captain Reed. This morning his case will receive attention.

Destroyed by Fire.

A fire broke out in James Nicholson's saloon, 26 Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday morning about half past three o'clock, and before it could be extinguished the building, together with an adjoining one story structure, No. 24, was destroyed. The buildings were frame and not of much account, Messrs. Wilson, Morrow & Wilson, house painters, occupied No. 24, as their materials and stock, of which they had a considerable amount. Their loss will be about $1,200, insured in the National of Allegheny for $800. The Grant House, adjoining, for a short time was in danger, but the firemen succeeded in keeping the flames in check. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Those instruments have been before the public for thirty-two years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unpurchased pre-eminence which pronounces them unrivaled for their *tone, touch, workmanship* and durability. They have been awarded *sixty five gold* and silver medals at different fairs, over other competitors. All of their pianos have their new improved overstrung scale and upper three octaves Agraffe. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth avenue, sole agent for the "Knabe," has a splendid assortment at her piano warerooms at extremely low prices. 2

The Final Day.

The Fair and Festival in charge of the ladies of Christ's Episcopal Church, Allegheny, which began at Excelsior Hall on Tuesday, will be closed this evening. There remain on the tables for sale during this day and evening a good variety of fancy and useful articles, which are being offered at exceedingly low prices—much below actual costs—and large numbers of persons having discovered this policy of the management, are resorting to the fair for bargains. Dinner and supper to day, better and cheaper than at the restaurants. Go and see—you will find it as we say.

Will Return.—David Lewis was released from the Work House yesterday morning. Upon his arrival in the city from his rural retreat, he paid a visit to the residence of Mary Brush, Virgin alley. He was not an acceptable visitor, and was refused admission. He kicked at the front door while Mary retired through the back door to the Mayor's office and made information against him. Returning, she was confronted by David, who threatened to kill her. The threatener was taken into custody by an officer and spunt last night in the tombs, and in all probability he will return to his former abode.

Auction, Auction, Auction.—This day at Leggate's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, will be sold an infinite variety of useful and fancy goods, suitable for the present season and approaching holidays. Also, Monday next, at two o'clock, a splendid assortment of boots, shoes and gaiters of superior quality. Good bargains may be expected.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Death of a Minister.—Yesterday morning, in Philadelphia, Rev. H. E. Tschudy, formerly a well known and esteemed minister of this city, died. This will be sad news to his many friends in this neighborhood.

"Spreading,"

There is being pushed towards completion in this city a suit of salesrooms which, for spaciousness and adaptation to the special business for which they are intended are, we think, unequalled in this country outside of New York. We refer to the new Carpet Warerooms of Messers. Oliver McClintock & Co., No. 23 Fifth avenue. The new building is to be four stories high, and in the shape of a capital L. The main room runs through from Fifth avenue to the street in the rear, a distance of 240 feet, and along that street 116 feet an ind width 50 feet, being equivalent to a room 356 *feet long.* The floors above will be devoted to Cutting Rooms, Sewing rooms, &c., with an elevator communicating throughout. The well lighted basement under the main room will be devoted to floor oil cloths, mattings, &c. In accomplishing these improvements they have had to tear down a large part of the building occupied by them, and temporarily consolidate their stock of carpets, &c., into a much smaller space. The loss of room and inconvenience to which this will subject, them as well as the exposure of their goods to the dust, and soiling unavoidable in making alterations, have made it a necessity for them to largely reduce their stock, and with all possible dispatch. Accordingly many of their goods are being offered at prices much below the eastern wholesale cost. If any of our readers have present needs, or can anticipate next spring's need of carpet for house furnishing, let them at once call upon Messrs. McClintock & Co., No. 23 Fifth avenue, and see for themselves whereof we speak.

Would You Double Your Income?

The science of political economy teaches the statesman where he can judiciously introduce measures of reform to spare the price of gold; and the consequent depreciations in the value of all merchandise, are combinations in favor of buyers seldom, if ever before presented to the judiciously speculative public. We would therefore suggest that, as "money saved is money earned," those desiring to obtain the advantages accruing from the favorable state of the markets, should immediately visit the emporium of our energetic and enterprising fellow-citizen at the old sign, the "Big No. 13" St. Clair street, where the first and most essential principle of Christian charity is practiced. "Tobias clothes the naked." The following list of prices are ruling this well known economic establishment: Overcoats $5 to $10; Suits, $8 to $15; Cassimere Pants and Vests, $5 to $10, and numerous fashionable, well made and well cut garments twenty-five per cent. under the lowest Pittsburgh trade. Tobias is closing out his winter stock at ruinous rates. Don't forget the big No. 13 St. Clair street.

T. TOBIAS, Principal. 2

Dexter Washing Machine.

This machine needs only to be seen working, when everybody will be convinced that it is precisely the thing needed to relieve a family from an immense amount of drudgery.

If not satisfied you need not keep it after you do a washing.

R. H. LONG, Agent,
No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Also, at No. 70 Smithfield street.
No. 240 Fifth avenue.
No. 1,823 Carson street, Birmingham.

T. C. Little, Sewickley.

Girls wanted for general house work, at No. 12 Federal street.

Those who, at first, thought that Piper, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale was one of those unwholesome compounds which are so frequently advertised, and which seem to be put up to see how much can be made on a single package, find by experience that their impression was wrong. All can pledge that it is a most delicious and healthy beverage.

For fashionable hair-dressing, plain or by curling, and a frizzle, for a luxurious shave or bath, and for skillful cupping and leeching, call at Williamson's elegant saloon at No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny. ♥

Phrenology.—Fowler and Wells, at Lafayette Hall day and evening, will make examinations a few days longer. What to do, and how to make the most of time and talent explained. tf

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. H. Long, at No. 12 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. Im

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, December 2.—At the open board in the afternoon wheat was moderatly active and prices firmer and higher than at the close of Thursday's sales. Spring wheat 90@91¢c cash and seller the month, closing firm. Corn quiet but steady, 79½c cash and 80½c seller last half of month. Oats inactive. In the evening there was no movement in the grain markets. Provisions quiet but firmer, and mess pork 50c higher; sales of mess pork at $30,50, green rough sides at 14c, green hams at 14½c. Lard 18.

NASHVILLE, December 2.—Cotton declined ½c, with sales of new middlings at 22¾c and good ordinary at 21¾c.

MARRIED:

WAITES—CRAWFORD—On Wednesday, November 24th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Fleming station, by the Rev. M. S. Wortman, Mr. F. C. WAITES, of Sharpsburgh, Pa., and Miss MARY F. CRAWFORD, of Fleming station.

POOLE—HOWE—On Monday, November 29, 1869, by the Rev. D. C. Marquis, Mr. ABRAM POOL to Miss MARY C. HOWE, all of Chicago, Ill. No cards.

DIED:

TSCHUDY—On Thursday morning, December 2d, in Philadelphia, Rev. H. E. TSCHUDY, formerly of Pittsburgh.

UNDERTAKERS.

B. PATTERSON.....JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,

UNDERTAKERS, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Also, Kid Gloves, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every description of funeral furnishing goods. Also, the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriage furnished. Office open all day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

UNDERTAKERS,

No. 422 PENN STREET,

Carriages for Funerals, $5.00 Each.

COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. no27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN BUCHANAN POSTOFFICE, December 3, 1869:

A	Greiner Mrs M	R
Andrew J P	H	Reilly Miss Mary
B	Hall M S	Rees Evan
Benson Mrs M J	Hoover G	Rankin s Wm
Bain Alexander	Hagerty	Richards Jas
Briggs W H	Hasburgh	Rubo Gabe
Bickley Mrs	Hartman J F	Randall Wm
Black Mr. F	Hamers Jas	Reed Mrs Sarah
Batman H	Hagan Wm	S
C	Hannan Miss M	Smith Jos
Summers S	Hopson G	Smith Geo M
Campbell M	Holden M E	Booth Mrs Sarah
Ca hoollar Jno	J	Spook Levi
Chamb ers S	Jordan M	Slicker Mrs L
Cooper M	Johnson Miss M	Shepard H
D	K	Leon And
Darcy M W	Krause Sarah	Snyder Jno
Dyer E G	Kelly M	Snyder C S
Degger I	Kelly Harry	Sloan
Davis H	L	Rhodes Mrs
Durant J	Marks B	Daniels A
Davis Jno	Moore Robt	Tipper Wm
Dallas Wheat	Miller Mary	Townsend Jr
E	Mc	Taylor Mrs E
Evans Benj	M D Donald Mrs H	Taylor Miss L
Evans Geo	McBride Mr R E	V
F	McIntosh Mrs C	Varner Jno
Firch Ed	McM lan Mrs M	Venable Jno
Fl ld R	N